

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
North Central Division

PRODUCTION PRACTICES

ILLINOIS

1943 Farm Program

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may designate those practices which will be approved for payment in the county in order that the soil-building allowance will be used most effectively to bring about added conservation and to secure the carrying out of soil-building practices most needed on farms in the county. The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may specify for any group of farms in the county a proportion of the soil-building allowance which may be earned only by carrying out designated soil-building practices which are most needed and are not routine.

1. Fertilizers. Application of the following fertilizers when such materials are applied (1) to old stands of biennial and perennial legumes, perennial grasses, or permanent pasture, provided the acreage on which such applications are made is not devoted to or cultivated for any other crop during the program year; (2) to new seedings of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, lespedeza, or permanent pasture, except that only one-half credit will be given if wheat is used as a nurse crop (no credit will be given for materials furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency applied to a seeding if wheat is used as a nurse crop); (3) to green manure crops in orchards; and (4) to gardens used solely for home use.

- | | |
|---|---------|
| (a) 100 pounds of available P_2O_5 . | \$5.25. |
| (b) 100 pounds of available K_2O . | \$4.20. |
| (c) 100 pounds of basic slag, rock, or colloidal phosphate. | \$0.60. |
| (d) 100 pounds of 0-20-0 fertilizer. | \$1.05. |
| (e) 100 pounds of 0-18-0 fertilizer. | \$0.95. |
| (f) 100 pounds of 0-14-14 mixed fertilizer. | \$1.50. |

1. Fertilizers (cont'd)

- (g) 100 pounds of 0-14-7 mixed fertilizer. \$1.25.
- (h) 100 pounds of 0-12-12 mixed fertilizer. \$1.40
- (i) 100 pounds of 0-16-8 mixed fertilizer. \$1.45.
- (j) 100 pounds of 0-20-10 mixed fertilizer. \$1.70.
- (k) 100 pounds of 0-9-27 mixed fertilizer. \$1.85.
- (l) 100 pounds of 0-20-20 mixed fertilizer. \$2.15.
- (m) 100 pounds of 0-12-36 mixed fertilizer. \$2.40.
- (n) 100 pounds of 2-12-6 mixed fertilizer. \$1.15.
- (o) 100 pounds of 2-16-8 mixed fertilizer. \$1.45.
- (p) 100 pounds of 3-12-12 mixed fertilizer. \$1.40.
- (q) 100 pounds of 3-9-18 mixed fertilizer. \$1.50.
- (r) 100 pounds of 3-18-9 mixed fertilizer. \$1.55.
- (s) 100 pounds of 4-10-6 mixed fertilizer. \$1.05.
- (t) 100 pounds of 4-12-4 mixed fertilizer. \$1.05.
- (u) 100 pounds of 4-24-12 mixed fertilizer. \$2.00.
- (v) 100 pounds of 10-6-4 mixed fertilizer. \$0.75.

2. Liming Materials. Application of the following materials:

- (a) 1 ton of ground limestone containing calcium and magnesium carbonate equivalent to not less than 80 percent of calcium carbonate. 90 percent of the ground limestone must pass through an 8-mesh sieve. If the ground limestone will not qualify with respect to either fineness or calcium carbonate content, or both, the county committee must require a correspondingly greater amount of material.

In Winnebago County.

\$1.00 per ton.

In Stephenson County.

\$1.10 per ton.

In Jo Daviess and Monroe Counties.

\$1.20 per ton.

In the following counties:

Boone	Kankakee
Cook	Livingston
Du Page	St. Clair
Jersey	

\$1.30 per ton.

In the following counties:

Grundy	Lee
Iroquois	Ogle
Kendall	Randolph
LaSalle	Will

\$1.40 per ton.

In the following counties:

Calhoun	Rock Island
Carroll	Vermilion
Coles	Whiteside
De Kalb	Woodford

\$1.50 per ton.

In the following counties:

Champaign	Hancock	McLean
Clark	Henderson	Madison
Cumberland	Johnson	Pulaski
Edgar	Kane	Putnam
Ford	McHenry	Union

\$1.60 per ton.

2. Liming Materials (Cont'd)

In the following counties:

Bureau	Macoupin
De Witt	Tazewell
Douglas	Warren
Henry	Washington

\$1.70 per ton.

In the following counties:

Adams	Massac
Alexander	Menard
Christian	Mercer
Greene	Moultrie
Hardin	Perry
Jasper	Piatt
Marshall	Scott

\$1.80 per ton.

In the following counties:

Clay	Montgomery
Clinton	Morgan
Crawford	Pike
Lake	Pope
Logan	Saline
McDonough	Sangamon
Macon	Schuyler

\$1.90 per ton.

In the following counties:

Brown	Lawrence
Effingham	Marion
Fayette	Mason
Franklin	Stark
Jackson	Williamson
Jefferson	

\$2.00 per ton.

In the following counties:

Bond	Peoria
Edwards	Richland
Gallatin	Shelby
Knox	Wabash

\$2.10 per ton.

2. Liming Materials (Cont'd)

In Wayne County.

\$2.20 per ton.

In Cass, Fulton, and Hamilton Counties.

\$2.30 per ton.

In White County.

\$2.40 per ton.

- (b) 1 ton of No. 2 limestone containing calcium and magnesium carbonate equivalent to not less than 65 percent of calcium carbonate.

In Winnebago County.

\$0.70 per ton.

In Jo Daviess, Monroe, and Stephenson Counties.

\$0.80 per ton.

In Boone, Cook, Du Page, Jersey, Kankakee, Livingston, and St. Clair Counties.

\$0.90 per ton.

In the following counties:

Grundy	Lee
Iroquois	Ogle
Kendall	Randolph
LaSalle	Will

\$1.00 per ton.

In the following counties:

Calhoun	DeKalb	Kane	Rock Island
Carroll	Edgar	McHenry	Union
Champaign	Ford	McLean	Vermilion
Clark	Hancock	Madison	Whiteside
Coles	Henderson	Pulaski	Woodford
Cumberland	Johnson	Putnam	

\$1.10 per ton.

In the following counties:

Bureau	Macoupin
Dewitt	Tazewell
Douglas	Warren
Henry	Washington

\$1.20 per ton.

2. Liming Materials (Cont'd)

In the following counties:

Adams	Massac
Alexander	Menard
Christian	Mercer
Greene	Moultrie
Hardin	Perry
Jasper	Piatt
Marshall	Scott

\$1.30 per ton.

In the following counties:

Brown	Jackson	Macon	Saline
Clay	Jefferson	Marion	Sangamon
Clinton	Knox	Mason	Schuyler
Crawford	Lake	Montgomery	Stark
Effingham	Lawrence	Morgan	Williamson
Fayette	Logan	Pike	
Franklin	McDonough	Pope	

\$1.40 per ton.

In the following counties:

Bond	Richland
Edwards	Shelby
Gallatin	Wabash
Peoria	

\$1.50 per ton.

In Cass, Fulton, Hamilton, and Wayne Counties.

\$1.60 per ton.

In White County.

\$1.70 per ton.

(c) 1 ton of calcium carbide refuse lime.

\$1.40 per ton in all counties.

(d) 1 ton of hydrated lime.

\$4.00 per ton in all counties.

(e) 1 cubic yard of sugarbeet refuse lime.

\$0.70 per cubic yard in all counties.

2. Liming Materials (Cont'd)

(f) 1 cubic yard of water-softening process lime.

\$0.70 per cubic yard in all
counties.

(g) 1 ton of blast furnace slag.

\$1.25 per ton in all counties.

(h) 1 ton of by-product of lead mines, with the lead separated out by
water table method and the sludge ground.

In Winnebago County.

\$1.00 per ton.

In Stephenson County.

\$1.10 per ton.

In Jo Daviess and Monroe Counties.

\$1.20 per ton.

In the following counties:

Boone	Kankakee
Cook	Livingston
Du Page	St. Clair
Jersey	

\$1.30 per ton.

In the following counties:

Grundy	Lee
Iroquois	Ogle
Kendall	Randolph
LaSalle	Will

\$1.40 per ton.

In the following counties:

Calhoun	Rock Island
Carroll	Vermilion
Coles	Whiteside
De Kalb	Woodford

\$1.50 per ton.

In the following counties:

Champaign	Hancock	McLean
Clark	Henderson	Madison
Cumberland	Johnson	Pulaski
Edgar	Kane	Putnam
Ford	McHenry	Union

\$1.60 per ton.

2. Liming Materials (Cont'd)

In the following counties:

Bureau	Macoupin
De Witt	Tazewell
Douglas	Warren
Henry	Washington

\$1.70 per ton.

In the following counties:

Adams	Massac
Alexander	Menard
Christian	Mercer
Greene	Moultrie
Hardin	Perry
Jasper	Piatt
Marshall	Scott

\$1.80 per ton.

In the following counties:

Clay	Montgomery
Clinton	Morgan
Crawford	Pike
Lake	Pope
Logan	Saline
McDonough	Sangamon
Macon	Schuyler

\$1.90 per ton.

In the following counties:

Brown	Lawrence
Effingham	Marion
Fayette	Mason
Franklin	Stark
Jackson	Williamson
Jefferson	

\$2.00 per ton.

In the following counties.

Bond	Peoria
Edwards	Richland
Gallatin	Shelby
Knox	Wabash

\$2.10 per ton.

2. Liming Materials (Cont'd)

In Wayne County.

\$2.20 per ton.

In Cass, Fulton, and Hamilton Counties.

\$2.30 per ton.

In White County.

\$2.40 per ton.

- (i) 1 ton of by-product of lead mines, of which 90 percent will pass through an 8-mesh sieve and which contains at least 80 percent calcium carbonate equivalent.

In Winnebago County.

\$0.70 per ton.

In Jo Daviess, Monroe, and Stephenson Counties.

\$0.80 per ton.

In Boone, Cook, Du Page, Jersey, Kankakee, Livingston, and St. Clair Counties.

\$0.90 per ton.

In the following counties:

Grundy	Lee
Iroquois	Ogle
Kendall	Randolph
LaSalle	Will

\$1.00 per ton.

In the following counties:

Calhoun	DeKalb	Kane	Rock Island
Carroll	Edgar	McHenry	Union
Champaign	Ford	McLean	Vermilion
Clark	Hancock	Madison	Whiteside
Coles	Henderson	Pulaski	Woodford
Cumberland	Johnson	Putnam	

\$1.10 per ton.

In the following counties:

Bureau	Macoupin
Dewitt	Tazewell
Douglas	Warren
Henry	Washington

\$1.20 per ton.

2. Liming Materials (Cont'd)

In the following counties:

Adams	Massac
Alexander	Menard
Christian	Mercer
Greene	Moultrie
Hardin	Perry
Jasper	Piatt
Marshall	Scott

\$1.30 per ton.

In the following counties:

Brown	Jackson	Macon	Saline
Clay	Jefferson	Marion	Sangamon
Clinton	Knox	Mason	Schuyler
Crawford	Lake	Montgomery	Stark
Effingham	Lawrence	Morgan	Williamson
Fayette	Logan	Pike	
Franklin	McDonough	Pope	

\$1.40 per ton.

In the following counties:

Bond	Richland
Edwards	Shelby
Gallatin	Wabash
Peoria	

\$1.50 per ton.

In Cass, Fulton, Hamilton, and Wayne Counties.

\$1.60 per ton.

In White County.

\$1.70 per ton.

(j) 1 cubic yard of marl.

In the following counties:

Boone	Grundy	Lee	Stephenson
Calhoun	Iroquois	Livingston	Vermilion
Carroll	Jersey	Monroe	Whiteside
Coles	Jo Daviess	Ogle	Will
Cook	Kankakee	Randolph	Winnebago
DeKalb	Kendall	Rock Island	Woodford
DuPage	LaSalle	St. Clair	

\$0.70 per cubic yard.

2. Liming Materials (Cont'd)

In the following counties:

Bureau	Dewitt	Hancock	Kane	Madison	Union
Champaign	Douglas	Henderson	McHenry	Pulaski	Warren
Clark	Edgar	Henry	McLean	Putnam	Washington
Cumberland	Ford	Johnson	Macoupin	Tazewell	
					\$0.80 per cubic yard.

In all other counties.

\$0.90 per cubic yard.

3. Mulching Materials. Application in commercial orchards, in vineyards, on commercial vegetable land, on potato land, or on strawberries, of one ton, air-dry weight, of straw or equivalent mulching materials, excluding barnyard, stockyard, or stable manure.

\$4.00 per ton.

4. Partial Seedings. Reseeding depleted pasture land.

(a) Seedings consisting solely of timothy, lespedeza, redtop, sweet clover, or a mixture of such crops.

\$0.10 per pound.

(b) Seedings consisting of adapted pasture grasses, perennial or biennial legumes, (except biennial sweet clover), or approved pasture mixtures.

\$0.25 per pound.

5. Mowing. Mowing weeds on noncrop open pasture land a sufficient number of times during the growing season to prevent seed formation and improve the stand of grasses or legumes and by carrying out such other pasture improvement practices as the county committee may require. No hay or seed crop may be taken from the acreage.

\$0.75 per acre.

6. Renovation of Perennial Grasses or Legumes. By disking or springtoothing at such periods and in such a manner as to insure a thicker stand and a better growth of the grasses or legumes. This operation should leave the soil in a suitable condition for partial reseeding if necessary.

\$1.00 per acre.

7. Dams for Livestock Water. Construction of earthen, concrete, or masonry dams and reservoirs for the purpose of providing water for livestock. Earthen dams must be constructed with minimum slopes of three to one on the upstream side and two to one on the downstream side and must have a crown width of 1 foot for every foot in height of fill, but not exceeding 10 feet. Dams of 10 feet or less in height must have a minimum free board of 3 feet. Dams over 10 feet in height must have a minimum free board of 4 feet. Spillways must be of sufficient width to carry the expected overflow from the drainage area.

(a) For earth or other material moved for each development.

\$0.15 per cubic yard.

(b) For concrete or masonry.

\$6.00 per cubic yard.

8. Green Manure Crops. Disking or plowing under a good stand and a good growth of the following crops:

- (a) Alfalfa, alsike clover, red clover, sweet clover, cow peas, soybeans, winter vetch, or mixtures of any of these crops.
\$3.00 per acre.
- (b) A 1943 seeding of lespedeza which has not been pastured or from which no hay crop has been removed.
\$1.50 per acre.
- (c) 1942 fall seedings of winter rye, winter barley, winter oats, or winter speltz, provided such small grain is not harvested for hay or grain.
\$3.00 per acre.

If the land is subject to erosion, the green manure crop should be followed by a winter cover crop.

9. Green Manure Spring Seedings. Spring seeded green manure crops of oats, barley, rye, Sudan grass, millet, buckwheat, sweet sorghums, or mixtures of any of these crops. A good growth must be obtained and not pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. It must be incorporated into the soil by plowing or disking before grain formation. Where the land is subject to erosion, it must be followed by a winter cover crop. (Use of this practice confined to vegetable land.)
\$1.50 per acre.

10. Winter Cover Crops. Establishing or maintaining a cover crop through the winter by seeding winter legumes or fall seeded winter rye after a 1942 intertilled crop, a war crop, or one of the green manure crops. The cover crop shall be seeded early enough to obtain a protective cover. No credit will be given for this practice if credit is received under the green manure or go-down practices. The winter cover crop must not be pastured in the fall.
\$1.50 per acre

11. Go-Down Crops. Go-down crops of Sudan grass, millet, buckwheat, sweet sorghums, and mixtures of any of these crops; or in commercial orchards go-down crops of oats, barley, rye, wheat mixtures, or wheat on non-wheat allotment farms. A good vegetative growth adequate to protect the soil from wind and water erosion and suitable to provide food and cover for wildlife must be obtained. The crop may not be pastured or harvested for hay, grain, seed, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land.
\$1.50 per acre.

12. Standard Terraces. Construction of standard terraces for which proper outlets are provided. The terraces should be constructed to conform with specifications for standard terraces for the area as recommended by the Soil Conservation Service.
\$1.00 per 100 lin. ft.

13. Stripcropping. Growing alternate strips of intertilled crops or fallow with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, provided: (1) the strips are approximately the same width; (2) the strips are not less than 3 rods nor more than 20 rods in width; and (3) the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of winter cover crop is obtained. When in the normal course of crop rotation it is necessary to have the adjacent strips of sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, payment will be made for the entire field.

No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the practice for contouring intertilled crops.

(a) Contour stripcropping.

\$2.00 per acre.

(b) Stripcropping not on the contour.

\$0.70 per acre.

14. Contouring Intertilled Crops. Contour farming of intertilled crops, provided the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of winter cover crop is obtained. This practice should not be used on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent. No credit will be given for the practice for any acreage qualifying under the contour stripcropping practice.

\$1.50 per acre.

15. Contour Seeding. Contour seeding by drilling of small grain crops, sorghums, millet, or soybeans. This practice should not be used on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the contour stripcropping practice.

\$0.50 per acre.

16. Contour Orchard Planting. Planting fruit trees on the contour where it is necessary to prevent erosion.

\$1.00 per acre.

17. Dams for Erosion Control. Construction of concrete or masonry check dams for control of erosion, leaching, and seepage of farm land. The dams must be constructed in a durable and workmanlike manner and must have a sufficiently large weir and a spillway adequate to carry the expected overflow from the drainage area.

\$0.35 per cu. ft.

18. Permanent Sod Waterways. Establishing a permanent sod waterway on any cropland where a permanent vegetative cover is necessary in a waterway channel or terrace outlet, or in cultivated orchards. The channel of the waterway must be sufficiently wide to carry the run-off from the drainage area and must average at least 10 feet in width. The channel must contain perennial grasses and a good vegetative growth must be obtained.

\$0.75 per 100 lin. ft.

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Payment will not be made for tree planting, maintenance, or improvement if more than 50 of the trees per acre are white pines unless currant and gooseberry bushes are removed from among the trees and throughout a protective border sufficiently wide to prevent blister rust infection.

19. Tree Planting.

- (a) Planting 650 trees per acre for forest purposes (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) or 300 trees per acre for windbreak, if the trees and shrubs are protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife management practices.

\$7.50 per acre.

- (b) Planting for forest purposes at least 350 trees per acre (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) interplanted with not less than 800 tree nuts (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, and acorns). The trees and nuts must be evenly distributed. The area planted must be protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife management practices.

\$7.50 per acre.

- (c) Planting for forest purposes at least 2,000 nuts per acre (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, and acorns). The plantings must be made in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife management practices and protected from fire and grazing. A good stand of at least 650 trees well distributed over the area must be established.

\$7.50 per acre.

20. Tree Maintenance. Maintaining a good stand of at least 300 forest trees per acre or a mixture of at least 300 trees and shrubs, suitable for wildlife and planted between July 1, 1938, and July 1, 1943, by cultivating sufficiently to control other vegetation, protection from fire and livestock, and replanting if necessary. Payment will not be made for this practice in the case of trees for which payment is made for planting under the 1943 program.

\$3.00 per acre.

21. Timber Improvement. With prior approval of the county committee improving a stand of forest trees by cutting weed trees and thinning or pruning other trees, so as to leave at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 6 inches, or at least 200 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 2 inches, well distributed over each area of woodland, provided: (1) a tree growth is not injured by grazing and the area is adequately protected against fire; (2) approved wildlife management practices are carried out. Payment will not be made for this practice on an acreage planted to trees since July 1, 1938, nor on an acreage of old timber stands on which credit has been given for improving a stand of forest trees under an agricultural conservation program during any of the five years prior to 1943.
\$3.00 per acre.

22. Weed Control. With prior approval of the county committee, eradication or effective control of seriously infested plots of the following perennial noxious weeds: Canadian thistle, Johnson grass, bindweed, and quack grass. Payment for this practice may be approved only on farms where approved weed control measures are being carried out on all adjacent infested farms and contiguous land, where the infestation is limited to a single farm, or where the county committee determines that there is no likelihood of reinfestation from adjacent or contiguous land.

(a) By use of sodium chlorate or other chemicals.
\$0.10 per pound.

(b) By clean tillage or mechanical burning.
\$10.00 per acre.

23. Harvesting Hayseed. Harvesting for seed and acreage of alfalfa, red clover, alsike, white clover, orchard grass, brome grass, crested wheat grass, Western wheat grass, sweet clover, lespedeza, timothy, redtop, or bluegrass. Credit will not be given for more than 6 acres per farm.
\$3.50 per acre.

24. Fruit Tree Removal. Upon prior approval of the county committee, removal of diseased apple and peach trees, the major portion of whose fruit is of inferior quality. Payment will be made only for the removal of live permanent trees and not for the removal of filler or semi-permanent trees. No payment will be made for trees less than 5 inches in diameter. Not more than \$15 per acre may be earned under this practice.

(a) For trees 5 to 12 inches in diameter.
\$0.30 per tree.

(b) For trees over 12 inches, but not over 20 inches in diameter.
\$0.50 per tree.

(c) For trees over 20 inches in diameter.
\$0.75 per tree.

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North Central Division

PRODUCTION PRACTICES

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1943 Farm Program

The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may designate those practices which will be approved for payment in the county in order that the soil-building allowance will be used most effectively to bring about added conservation and to secure the carrying out of soil-building practices most needed on farms in the county. The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may specify for any group of farms in the county a proportion of the soil-building allowance which may be earned only by carrying out designated soil-building practices which are most needed and are not routine.

1. Fertilizers. Application of the following fertilizers when such materials are applied (1) to old stands of biennial and perennial legumes, perennial grasses, or permanent pasture, provided the acreage on which such applications are made is not devoted to or cultivated for any other crop during the program year; (2) to new seedings of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, lespedeza, or permanent pasture, except that only one-half credit will be given if wheat is used as a nurse crop (no credit will be given for materials furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency applied to a seeding if wheat is used as a nurse crop); (3) to green manure crops in orchards; and (4) to gardens used solely for home use.

- | | |
|---|---------|
| (a) 100 pounds of available $P_{2}O_5$. | \$5.25. |
| (b) 100 pounds of available K_2O . | \$4.20. |
| (c) 100 pounds of basic slag, rock, or colloidal phosphate. | \$0.55. |
| (d) 100 pounds of 0-20-0 fertilizer. | \$1.05. |
| (e) 100 pounds of 0-18-0 fertilizer. | \$0.95. |
| (f) 100 pounds of 0-14-14 mixed fertilizer. | \$1.50. |

1. Fertilizers (Cont'd.)

- (g) 100 pounds of 0-14-7 mixed fertilizer.
\$1.25.
- (h) 100 pounds of 0-12-12 mixed fertilizer.
\$1.40.
- (i) 100 pounds of 0-16-8 mixed fertilizer.
\$1.45.
- (j) 100 pounds of 0-10-20 mixed fertilizer.
\$1.60.
- (k) 100 pounds of 0-20-10 mixed fertilizer.
\$1.70.
- (l) 100 pounds of 0-9-27 mixed fertilizer.
\$1.85.
- (m) 100 pounds of 0-12-24 mixed fertilizer.
\$1.90.
- (n) 100 pounds of 0-20-20 mixed fertilizer.
\$2.15.
- (o) 100 pounds of 0-12-36 mixed fertilizer.
\$2.40.
- (p) 100 pounds of 2-12-6 mixed fertilizer.
\$1.15.
- (q) 100 pounds of 2-8-16 mixed fertilizer.
\$1.35.
- (r) 100 pounds of 2-16-8 mixed fertilizer.
\$1.45.
- (s) 100 pounds of 3-12-12 mixed fertilizer.
\$1.40.
- (t) 100 pounds of 3-9-18 mixed fertilizer.
\$1.50.
- (u) 100 pounds of 3-18-9 mixed fertilizer.
\$1.55.

1. Fertilizers. (Cont'd.)

- (v) 100 pounds of 4-10-6 mixed fertilizer.
\$1.05.
- (w) 100 pounds of 4-12-4 mixed fertilizer.
\$1.05.
- (x) 100 pounds of 4-24-12 mixed fertilizer.
\$2.00.
- (y) 100 pounds of 0-6-4 mixed fertilizer.
\$0.75.

2. Liming Materials.

- (a) 1 ton of ground limestone containing calcium and magnesium carbonate equivalent to not less than 80 percent of calcium carbonate. 90 percent of the ground limestone must pass through an 8-mesh sieve. If the ground limestone will not qualify with respect to either fineness or calcium carbonate content, or both, the county committee must require a correspondingly greater amount of material.

In Wells County.

\$1.10 per ton.

In Jay County.

\$1.20 per ton.

In Blackford, Grant, Huntington, Orange and Clark Counties.

\$1.30 per ton.

In Floyd, Lake, Putnam, Scott and Washington Counties.

\$1.40 per ton.

In the following counties:

Adams	Newton
Cass	White
Crawford	Whitley
Harrison	Randolph
Jasper	

\$1.50 per ton.

In the following counties:

Allen	Jennings	Rush
Benton	Monroe	Shelby
Decatur	Owen	Wabash
Jefferson	Porter	

\$1.60 per ton.

In the following counties:

Bartholomew	La Porte	Ripley
Carroll	Lawrence	Tipton
Clay	Miami	
Delaware	Perry	
Dubois	Pulaski	

\$1.70 per ton.

(Indiana)

2. Liming Materials. (Cont'd.)

In the following counties:

Fulton	Morgan
Hendricks	Parke
Howard	Warren
Madison	

\$1.80 per ton.

In the following counties:

Brown	Jackson	Vigo
Franklin	Montgomery	Wayne
Greene	Starke	
Henry	Sullivan	

\$1.90 per ton.

In the following counties:

Clinton	Switzerland
Dearborn	Union
Hamilton	Vermillion
Ohio	

\$2.00 per ton.

In DeKalb, Fayette, Hancock, and Spencer Counties.

\$2.10 per ton.

In the following counties:

Boone	Lagrange	Pike
Fountain	Marion	St. Joseph
Knox	Martin	Tippecanoe
Kosciusko	Noble	

\$2.20 per ton.

In Gibson and Warrick Counties.

\$2.30 per ton.

In Daviess, Johnson, Marshall, and Posey Counties.

\$2.40 per ton.

In Elkhart and Vanderburgh Counties.

\$2.50 per ton.

In Steuben County.

\$2.60 per ton.

(Indiana)

2. Liming Materials. (Cont'd.)

(b) 1 cubic yard of marl.

In Elkhart, Fulton, Kosciusko, and Steuben counties.
\$0.80 per cu. yd.

In Henry, Marshall, and Porter Counties.
\$1.00 per cu. yd.

In La Porte, St. Joseph, and Starke Counties.
\$1.10 per cu. yd.

In De Kalb County.
\$1.20 per cu. yd.

In Jasper County.
\$1.30 per cu. yd.

In Fountain, Montgomery, Tippecanoe, and Warren Counties.
\$1.40 per cu. yd.

In all other counties.
\$0.90 per cu. yd.

(c) 1 ton of calcium carbide refuse lime containing at least 85 percent calcium carbonate and testing not more than 25 percent moisture at shipping point -- a correspondingly greater amount of material must be required if the material does not meet the specifications.

In all counties.
\$1.40 per ton.

(d) One ton of hydrated lime.
\$4.00 per ton in all counties.

(e) One cubic yard of sugarbeet refuse lime.
\$0.70 per cu. yd. in all counties.

(f) One ton of commercial burnt lime.
\$1.70 per ton in all counties.

(g) One ton of burnt lime waste.
\$1.00 per ton in all counties.

(h) One ton of blast furnace slag of which 80 percent will pass through an 8-mesh sieve and which contains at least 80 percent calcium carbonate equivalent.
\$1.00 per ton in all counties.

(i) One cu. yd. of water softening process lime.
\$0.80 per cu. yd. in all counties.

3. Mulching Materials. Application in commercial orchards, in vineyards, on commercial vegetable land, on potato land, or on strawberries, of one ton, air-dry weight, of straw or equivalent mulching materials, excluding barnyard, stockyard, or stable manure.

\$4.00 per ton.

4. Partial Seedings. Reseeding depleted pasture land.

(a) Seedings consisting solely of timothy, lespedeza, redtop, sweet clover, or a mixture of such crops.

\$0.10 per pound.

(b) Seedings consisting of adapted pasture grasses, perennial or biennial legumes (excepting sweet clover), or approved pasture mixtures.

\$0.25 per pound.

5. Mowing. Mowing weeds on noncrop open pasture land a sufficient number of times during the growing season to prevent seed formation and improve the stand of grasses or legumes and by carrying out such other pasture improvement practices as the county committee may require. No hay or seed crop may be taken from the acreage.

\$0.75 per acre.

6. Renovation of Perennial Grasses or Legumes. By disking or spring-toothing at such periods and in such a manner as to insure a thicker stand and a better growth of the grasses or legumes. This operation should leave the soil in a suitable condition for partial reseeding if necessary.

\$1.00 per acre.

7. Dams for Livestock Water. Construction of earthen, concrete, or masonry dams and reservoirs for the purpose of providing water for livestock. Earthen dams must be constructed with minimum slopes of three to one on the upstream side and two to one on the downstream side and must have a crown width of 1 foot for every foot in height of fill, but not exceeding 10 feet. Dams 10 feet or less in height must have a minimum free board of 3 feet. Dams over 10 feet in height must have a minimum free board of 4 feet. Spillways must be of sufficient width to carry the expected overflow for the drainage area.

(a) For earth or other material moved for each development.

\$0.15 per cu. yd.

(b) For concrete or masonry.

\$6.00 per cu. yd.

8. Green Manure Crops. Disking or plowing under a good stand and a good growth of the following crops:

- (a) Alfalfa, alsike clover, red clover, sweet clover, cow peas, soybeans, winter vetch, or mixtures of any of these crops.
\$3.00 per acre.

- (b) 1942 fall seedings of winter rye, winter barley, winter oats, or winter speltz, provided such small grain is not harvested for hay or grain.

\$3.00 per acre.

If the land is subject to erosion, the green manure crop should be followed by a winter cover crop.

9. Green Manure Spring Seedings. Spring seeded green manure crops of oats, barley, rye, Sudan grass, millet, buckwheat, sweet sorghums, or mixtures of any of these crops. A good growth must be obtained and not pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. It must be incorporated into the soil by plowing or disking before grain formation. Where the land is subject to erosion, it must be followed by a winter cover crop.

\$1.50 per acre.

10. Winter Cover Crops. Establishing or maintaining a cover crop through the winter by seeding winter legumes or fall seeded winter rye after a 1942 intertilled crop, a war crop, or one of the green manure crops. The cover crop shall be seeded early enough to obtain a protective cover. No credit will be given for this practice if credit is received under the green manure or go-down practices. The winter cover crop must not be pastured in the fall.

\$1.50 per acre.

11. Go-Down Crops. Go-down crops of Sudan grass, millet, buckwheat, sweet sorghums, and mixtures of any of these crops; or in commercial orchards go-down crops of oats, barley, rye, wheat mixtures, or wheat on non-wheat allotment farms. A good vegetative growth adequate to protect the soil from wind and water erosion and suitable to provide food and cover for wildlife must be obtained. The crop may not be pastured or harvested for hay, grain, seed, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land.

\$1.50 per acre.

12. Standard Terraces. Construction of standard terraces for which proper outlets are provided. The terraces should be constructed to conform with specifications for standard terraces for the area as recommended by the Soil Conservation Service.

\$1.00 per 100 lin. ft.

13. Stripcropping. Growing alternate strips of intertilled crops or fallow with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, provided: (1) the strips are approximately the same width; (2) the strips are not less than 3 rods nor more than 20 rods in width; and (3) the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of winter cover crop is obtained. When in the normal course of crop rotation it is necessary to have the adjacent strips of sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, payment will be made for the entire field.

No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the practice for contouring intertilled crops.

(a) Contour stripcropping.

\$2.00 per acre.

(b) Stripcropping not on the contour.

\$0.70 per acre.

14. Contouring Intertilled Crops. Contour farming of intertilled crops, provided the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of winter cover crop is obtained. This practice should not be used on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent. No credit will be given for the practice for any acreage qualifying under the contour stripcropping practice.

\$1.50 per acre.

15. Contour Seeding. Contour seeding by drilling of small grain crops, sorghums, millet, or soybeans. This practice should not be used on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the contour stripcropping practice.

\$0.50 per acre.

16. Contour Orchard Planting. Planting fruit trees on the contour where it is necessary to prevent erosion.

\$1.00 per acre.

17. Dams for Erosion Control. Construction of concrete or masonry check dams for control of erosion, leaching, and seepage of farm land. The dams must be constructed in a durable and workmanlike manner and must have a sufficiently large weir and a spillway adequate to carry the expected overflow from the drainage area.

\$0.35 per cu. ft.

18. Permanent Sod Waterways. Establishing a permanent sod waterway on any cropland where a permanent vegetative cover is necessary in a waterway channel or terrace outlet, or in cultivated orchards. The channel of the waterway must be sufficiently wide to carry the run-off from the drainage area and must average at least 10 feet in width. The channel must contain perennial grasses and a good vegetative growth must be obtained.

\$0.75 per 100 lin.ft.

19. Waterway Dams. Construction of a dam of stakes, wire, sod, brush, or rock in a waterway or gully.

\$0.50 per dam.

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Payment will not be made for tree planting, maintenance, or improvement if more than 50 of the trees per acre are white pines unless currant and gooseberry bushes are removed from among the trees and throughout a protective border sufficiently wide to prevent blister rust infection.

20. Tree Planting.

- (a) Planting 650 trees per acre for forest purposes (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) or 300 trees per acre for windbreak, if the trees and shrubs are protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife management practices.

\$7.50 per acre.

- (b) Planting for forest purposes at least 350 trees per acre (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) interplanted with not less than 800 tree nuts (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, and acorns). The trees and nuts must be evenly distributed. The area planted must be protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife management practices.

\$7.50 per acre.

- (c) Planting for forest purposes at least 2,000 nuts per acre (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, and acorns). The plantings must be made in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife management practices and protected from fire and grazing. A good stand of at least 650 trees well distributed over the area must be established.

\$7.50 per acre.

21. Tree Maintenance. Maintaining a good stand of at least 300 forest trees per acre or a mixture of at least 300 trees and shrubs, suitable for wildlife and planted between July 1, 1938, and July 1, 1943, by cultivating sufficiently to control other vegetation, protection from fire and livestock, and replanting if necessary. Payment will not be made for this practice in the case of trees for which payment is made for planting under the 1943 program.

\$3.00 per acre.

22. Timber Improvement. With prior approval of the county committee, improving a stand of forest trees by cutting weed trees and thinning or pruning other trees, so as to leave at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 6 inches, or at least 200 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 2 inches, well distributed over each area of woodland, provided: (1) a tree growth is not injured by grazing and the area is adequately protected against fire; (2) approved wildlife management practices are carried out. Payment will not be made for this practice on an acreage planted to trees since July 1, 1938, nor on an acreage of old timber stands on which credit has been given for improving a stand of forest trees under an agricultural conservation program during any of the five years prior to 1943.

\$3.00 per acre.

23. Weed Control. With prior approval of the county committee, eradication or effective control of seriously infested plots of the following perennial noxious weeds: Canadian thistle, Johnson grass, and bindweed. Payment for this practice may be approved only on farms where approved weed control measures are being carried out on all adjacent infested farms and contiguous land, where the infestation is limited to a single farm, or where the county committee determines that there is no likelihood of reinfestation from adjacent or contiguous land.

(a) By use of sodium chlorate or other chemicals.

\$0.10 per pound.

(b) By clean tillage or mechanical burning.

\$10.00 per acre.

24. Harvesting Hayseed. Harvesting for seed an acreage of alfalfa, red clover, alsike, white clover, orchard grass, brome grass, crested wheat grass, Western wheat grass, sweet clover, lespedeza, timothy, redtop, or bluegrass. Credit will not be given for more than 6 acres per farm.

\$3.50 per acre.

25. Apple Tree Removal. Upon prior approval of the county committee, removal of diseased apple trees, the major portion of whose fruit is of inferior quality. Payment will be made only for the removal of live permanent trees and not for the removal of filler or semi-permanent trees. No payment will be made for trees less than 5 inches in diameter. Not more than \$15 per acre may be earned under this practice.

(a) For trees 5 to 12 inches in diameter.

\$0.30 per tree.

(b) For trees over 12 inches, but not over 20 inches in diameter.

\$0.50 per tree.

(c) For trees over 20 inches in diameter.

\$0.75 per tree.

26. Farm Ditches. (Applicable in the following counties: Benton, Carroll, Crawford, Daviess, Dearborn, Decatur, DeKalb, Elkhart, Fayette, Franklin, Grant, Greene, Hamilton, Harrison, Hendricks, Johnson, Knox, Kosciusko, Marshall, Morgan, Noble, Parke, Perry, Putnam, Ripley, St. Joseph, Spencer, Sullivan, Switzerland, Union, Vanderburgh, Warren, Warrick, Wayne). With prior approval of the county committee, constructing or reconstructing farm ditches (including lateral and lead ditches) for which proper outlets are provided. Payment will not be made with respect to any ditch unless the ditch has an average depth of at least 12 inches and an average width of 36 inches at the top, with a three to one side slope provided at the side of the ditch, and unless adequate provision is made for the entrance of water into and out of the ditch.

\$0.07 per cu. yd. of material removed.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
North Central Division

PRODUCTION PRACTICES

IOWA

1943 Farm Program

The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may designate those practices which will be approved for payment in the county in order that the soil-building allowance will be used most effectively to bring about added conservation and to secure the carrying out of soil-building practices most needed on farms in the county. The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may specify for any group of farms in the county a proportion of the soil-building allowance which may be earned only by carrying out designated soil-building practices which are most needed and are not routine.

1. Fertilizers. Application of the following fertilizers when such materials are applied (1) to old stands of biennial and perennial legumes, perennial grasses, or permanent pasture, provided the acreage on which such applications are made is not devoted to or cultivated for any other crop during the program year; (2) to new seedings of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, lespedeza, or permanent pasture, except that only one-half credit will be given if wheat is used as a nurse crop (no credit will be given for materials furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency applied to a seeding if wheat is used as a nurse crop); (3) to green manure crops in orchards; and (4) to gardens used solely for home use.

- | | |
|---|--------|
| (a) 100 pounds of available P_2O_5 | \$5.50 |
| (b) 100 pounds of available K_2O | \$4.20 |
| (c) 100 pounds of basic slag, rock, or colloidal phosphate. | \$0.60 |
| (d) 100 pounds of 0-20-0 fertilizer. | \$1.10 |
| (e) 100 pounds of 0-18-0 fertilizer. | \$1.00 |

1. Fertilizers (Cont'd)

(f)	100 pounds of 0-14-14 mixed fertilizer.	\$1.50
(g)	100 pounds of 0-14-7 mixed fertilizer.	\$1.30
(h)	100 pounds of 0-12-12 mixed fertilizer.	\$1.40
(i)	100 pounds of 0-16-8 mixed fertilizer.	\$1.45
(j)	100 pounds of 0-20-10 mixed fertilizer.	\$1.75
(k)	100 pounds of 0-9-27 mixed fertilizer.	\$1.85
(l)	100 pounds of 0-20-20 mixed fertilizer.	\$2.20
(m)	100 pounds of 0-12-36 mixed fertilizer.	\$2.40
(n)	100 pounds of 2-12-6 mixed fertilizer.	\$1.15
(o)	100 pounds of 3-12-12 mixed fertilizer.	\$1.40
(p)	100 pounds of 3-9-18 mixed fertilizer.	\$1.50
q)	100 pounds of 3-18-9 mixed fertilizer.	\$1.60
(r)	100 pounds of 4-10-6 mixed fertilizer.	\$1.05
(s)	100 pounds of 4-12-4 mixed fertilizer.	\$1.10
(t)	100 pounds of 4-16-4 mixed fertilizer.	\$1.25
(u)	100 pounds of 4-24-12 mixed fertilizer.	\$2.05
(v)	100 pounds of 0-6-4 mixed fertilizer.	\$0.75

1. Fertilizers. (Cont'd)

- (w) 100 pounds of 3-8-7 on gardens and small fruit
planted for home use.

\$1.00

2. Liming Materials.

- (a) .1 Ton of ground limestone containing calcium and magnesium carbonate equivalent to not less than 80 percent of calcium carbonate. 90 percent of the ground limestone must pass through an 8-mesh sieve. If the ground limestone will not qualify with respect to either fineness or calcium carbonate content, or both, the county committee must require a correspondingly greater amount of material.

In the following counties:

Black Hawk	Fayette	Linn
Buchanan	Howard	Muscatine
Clinton	Jackson	Scott
Delaware	Johnson	Winneshiek
Des Moines	Jones	

\$1.50 per ton.

In the following counties:

Bremer	Franklin
Butler	Hardin
Cedar	Louisa
Chickasaw	Marion
Dubuque	Tama

\$1.60 per ton.

In the following counties:

Appanoose	Grundy
Cerro Gordo	Marshall
Clayton	Mitchell
Floyd	Washington

\$1.70 per ton.

In Allamakee, Benton and Worth Counties.

\$1.80 per ton.

In Madison and Van Buren Counties.

\$1.90 per ton.

In the following counties:

Adair	Henry	Mahaska
Clarke	Jasper	Monroe
Davis	Jefferson	Story
Decatur	Lee	Wapello

\$2.00 per ton.

In Hancock County.

\$2.10 per ton.

2. Liming Materials. (Cont'd)

In the following counties:

Dallas	Ringgold
Fremont	Union
Keokuk	Winnebago
Poweshiek	

\$2.20 per ton.

In Hamilton, Humboldt, Iowa, and Pocahontas Counties.

\$2.30 per ton.

In the following counties:

Guthrie	Warren
Kossuth	Wayne
Lucas	Webster

\$2.40 per ton.

In Boone County.

\$2.50 per ton.

In Buena Vista, Calhoun, Polk and Wright Counties.

\$2.60 per ton.

In Cass County

\$2.70 per ton.

In Adams, Carroll, Greene and Sac Counties.

\$2.80 per ton.

In Cherokee and Palo Alto Counties.

\$2.90 per ton.

In Audubon, Ida and Taylor Counties.

\$3.00 per ton.

In Clay, Crawford and Page Counties.

\$3.10 per ton.

In Mills, Montgomery, Pottawattamie and Shelby Counties.

\$3.20 per ton.

In Dickinson, Emmet, Harrison and O'Brien Counties.

\$3.30 per ton.

In the following counties:

Lyon	Plymouth
Monona	Sioux
Osceola	Woodbury

\$3.40 per ton.

2. Liming Materials. (Cont'd)(b) One Cubic Yard of Sugarbeet Refuse Lime

In All Counties.

\$0.90 per cubic yard.

- (c) One Ton of Calcium Carbide Refuse Lime containing at least 85 percent calcium carbonate and testing not more than 25 percent moisture at the shipping point-a correspondingly greater amount of material must be required if the material does not meet the specification.

In All Counties.

\$1.90 per cubic yard.

(d) One Cubic Yard of Water-Softening Process Lime

In All Counties.

\$0.90 per cubic yard.

(e) One Cubic Yard of Calcareous Clay

In All Counties..

\$0.60 per cubic yard.

- (f) One Ton of Button Dust of which 90 percent will pass through an 8-mesh sieve.

In All Counties.

\$2.00 per ton.

(g) One Ton of Hydrated Lime

In All Counties

\$4.00 per ton.

3. Mulching Materials. Application in commercial orchards, in vineyards, on commercial vegetable land, on potato land, or on strawberries, of one ton, air-dry weight, of straw or equivalent mulching materials, excluding barnyard, stockyard, or stable manure.

\$3.00 per ton.

4. Partial Seedings. Reseeding depleted pasture land.

- (a) Seedings consisting solely of timothy, lespedeza, redtop, sweet clover, or a mixture of such crops.

\$0.10 per pound.

- (b) Seedings consisting of adapted pasture grasses, perennial or biennial legumes, or approved pasture mixtures. (Except biennial sweet clover)

\$0.25 per pound.

5. Mowing. Mowing weeds on noncrop open pasture land a sufficient number of times during the growing season to prevent seed formation and improve the stand of grasses or legumes and by carrying out such other pasture improvement practices as the county committee may require. No hay or seed crop may be taken from the acreage.

\$0.75 per acre.

6. Renovation of Perennial Grasses or Legumes. By disking or spring-toothing at such periods and in such a manner as to insure a thicker stand and a better growth of the grasses or legumes. This operation should leave the soil in a suitable condition for partial reseeding if necessary.

\$1.00 per acre

7. Dams for Livestock Water. Construction of earthen, concrete, or masonry dams and reservoirs for the purpose of providing water for livestock. Earthen dams must be constructed with minimum slopes of three to one on the upstream side and two to one on the downstream side and must have a crown width of 1 foot for every foot in height of fill, but not exceeding 10 feet. Dams 10 feet or less in height must have a minimum free board of 3 feet. Dams over 10 feet in height must have a minimum free board of 4 feet. Spillways must be of sufficient width to carry the expected overflow for the drainage area.

(a) For earth or other material moved for each development.

\$0.15 per cu. yd.

(b) For concrete or masonry.

\$6.00 per cu. yd.

8. Green Manure Crops. Disking or plowing under a good stand and a good growth of the following crops:

(a) Alfalfa, alsike clover, red clover, sweet clover, cow peas, soybeans, winter vetch, or mixtures of any of these crops.

\$3.00 per acre.

(b) 1942 fall seedings of winter rye, winter barley, winter oats, or winter speltz, provided such small grain is not harvested for hay or grain.

\$3.00 per acre.

If the land is subject to erosion, the green manure crop should be followed by a winter cover crop.

9. Winter Cover Crops. Establishing or maintaining a cover crop through the winter by seeding winter legumes or fall seeded winter rye after an inter-tilled crop, a war crop, or one of the green manure crops. The cover crop shall be seeded early enough to obtain a protective cover. No credit will be given for this practice if credit is received under the green manure or go-down practices. The winter cover crop must not be pastured in the fall.

\$1.50 per acre.

10. Standard Terraces. Construction of standard terraces for which proper outlets are provided. The terraces should be constructed to conform with specifications for standard terraces for the area as recommended by the Soil Conservation Service.

\$1.00 per 100 Lin. ft.

11. Stripcropping. Growing alternate strips of intertilled crops or fallow with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, provided: (1) the strips are approximately the same width; (2) the strips are not less than 3 rods nor more than 20 rods in width; and (3) the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of winter cover crop is obtained. When in the normal course of crop rotation it is necessary to have the adjacent strips of sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, payment will be made for the entire field.

No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the practice for contouring intertilled crops.

(a) Contour stripcropping.

\$2.00 per acre.

(b) Stripcropping not on the contour.

\$0.70 per acre.

12. Contouring Intertilled Crops. Contour farming of intertilled crops, provided the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of winter cover crop is obtained. This practice should not be used on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent. Sod waterways must be established in the field where such waterways are necessary to prevent erosion. No credit will be given for the practice for any acreage qualifying under the contour stripcropping practice.

\$1.50 per acre.

13. Contour Seeding. Contour seeding by drilling of small grain crops, sorghums, millet, or soybeans. This practice should not be used on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the contour stripcropping practice.

\$0.50 per acre.

14. Contour Orchard Planting. Planting fruit trees on the contour where it is necessary to prevent erosion.

\$1.00 per acre.

15. Dams for Erosion Control. Construction of concrete or masonry check dams for control of erosion, leaching, and seepage of farm land. The dams must be constructed in a durable and workmanlike manner and must have a sufficiently large weir and a spillway adequate to carry the expected overflow from the drainage area.

\$0.35 per cu. ft.

16. Permanent Sod Waterways. Establishing a permanent sod waterway on any cropland where a permanent vegetative cover is necessary in a waterway channel or terrace outlet, or in cultivated orchards. The channel of the waterway must be sufficiently wide to carry the run-off from the drainage area and must average at least 10 feet in width. The channel must contain perennial grasses and a good vegetative growth must be obtained.

\$0.75 per 100 lin. ft.

17. Waterway Dams. Construction of a dam of stakes, wire, sod, brush, or rock in a waterway or gully.

\$0.50 per dam.

Payment will not be made for tree planting, maintenance, or improvement if more than 50 of the trees per acre are white pines unless currant and gooseberry bushes are removed from among the trees and throughout a protective border sufficiently wide to prevent blister rust infection.

18. Tree Planting.

- (a) Planting 650 trees per acre for forest purposes (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) or 300 trees per acre for windbreak, if the trees and shrubs are protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife management practices.

\$7.50 per acre.

- (b) Planting for forest purposes at least 350 trees per acre (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) interplanted with not less than 800 tree nuts (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, and acorns). The trees and nuts must be evenly distributed. The area planted must be protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife management practices.

\$7.50 per acre.

- (c) Planting for forest purposes at least 2,000 nuts per acre (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, and acorns). The plantings must be made in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife management practices and protected from fire and grazing. A good stand of at least 650 trees well distributed over the area must be established.

\$7.50 per acre.

19. Tree Maintenance. Maintaining a good stand of at least 300 forest trees per acre or a mixture of at least 300 trees and shrubs, suitable for wildlife and planted between July 1, 1938, and July 1, 1943, by cultivating sufficiently to control other vegetation, protection from fire and livestock, and replanting if necessary. Payment will not be made for this practice in the case of trees for which payment is made for planting under the 1943 program.

\$3.00 per acre.

20. Timber Improvement. With prior approval of the county committee, improving a stand of forest trees by cutting weed trees and thinning or pruning other trees, so as to leave at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 6 inches, or at least 200 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 2 inches, well distributed over each area of woodland, provided: (1) a tree growth is not

injured by grazing and the area is adequately protected against fire; (2) approved wildlife management practices are carried out. Payment will not be made for this practice on an acreage planted to trees since July 1, 1938, nor on an acreage of old timber stands on which credit has been given for improving a stand of forest trees under an agricultural conservation program during any of the five years prior to 1943.

\$3.00 per acre.

21. Weed Control. With the prior approval of the county committee, eradication or effective control of seriously infested plots of the following perennial noxious weeds: Canada thistle, creeping Jenny, leafy spurge, horse nettle, perennial sow thistle, pepper grass, and Russian knapweed. Payment for this practice may be approved only on farms where approved weed control measures are being carried out on all adjacent infested farms and contiguous land, where the infestation is limited to a single farm, or where the county committee determines that there is no likelihood of reinfestation from adjacent or contiguous land.

(a) By use of sodium chlorate or other chemicals.

\$0.10 per pound.

(b) By clean tillage or mechanical burning.

\$10.00 per acre.

22. Harvesting Hayseed. Harvesting for seed and acreage of alfalfa, red clover, alsike, white clover, orchard grass, brome grass, crested wheat grass, Western wheat grass, sweet clover, lespedeza, timothy, redtop, or bluegrass. Credit will not be given for more than 6 acres per farm.

\$3.50 per acre.

23. Apple Tree Removal. Upon prior approval of the county committee, removal of diseased apple trees, the major portion of whose fruit is of inferior quality. Payment will be made only for the removal of live permanent trees and not for the removal of filler or semi-permanent trees. No payment will be made for trees less than 5 inches in diameter. Not more than \$15 per acre may be earned under this practice.

(a) For trees 5 to 12 inches in diameter.

\$0.30 per tree.

(b) For trees over 12 inches, but not over 20 inches in diameter.

\$0.50 per tree.

(c) For trees over 20 inches in diameter.

\$0.75 per tree.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
North Central Division

LIBRARY
RECEIVED

PRODUCTION PRACTICES

JAN 19 1943

U. S. Department of Agriculture

MINNESOTA

1943 Farm Program

The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may designate those practices which will be approved for payment in the county in order that the soil-building allowance will be used most effectively to bring about added conservation and to secure the carrying out of soil-building practices most needed on farms in the county. The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may specify for any group of farms in the county a proportion of the soil-building allowance which may be earned only by carrying out designated soil-building practices which are most needed and are not routine.

1. Fertilizers. Application of the following fertilizers when such materials are applied (1) to old stands of biennial and perennial legumes, perennial grasses, or permanent pasture, provided the acreage on which such applications are made is not devoted to or cultivated for any other crop during the program year; (2) to new seedings of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, or permanent pasture, except that only one-half credit will be given if wheat is used as a nurse crop (no credit will be given for materials furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency applied to a seeding if wheat is used as a nurse crop); (3) to green manure crops in orchards; and (4) to gardens used solely for home use.

(a) 100 pounds of available P_2O_5 .

\$5.75.

(b) 100 pounds of available K_2O .

\$4.20.

(c) 100 pounds of basic slag, rock, or colloidal phosphate.

\$0.75

(Minnesota)

1. Fertilizers (Cont'd)

(d) 100 pounds of 0-20-0 fertilizer.	\$1.15.
(e) 100 pounds of 0-18-0 fertilizer.	\$1.05.
(f) 100 pounds of 0-14-14 mixed fertilizer.	\$1.50.
(g) 100 pounds of 0-14-7 mixed fertilizer.	\$1.35.
(h) 100 pounds of 0-12-12 mixed fertilizer.	\$1.45.
(i) 100 pounds of 0-16-8 mixed fertilizer.	\$1.50.
(j) 100 pounds of 0-10-20 mixed fertilizer.	\$1.65.
(k) 100 pounds of 0-20-10 mixed fertilizer.	\$1.80.
(l) 100 pounds of 0-9-27 mixed fertilizer.	\$1.90.
(m) 100 pounds of 0-12-24 mixed fertilizer.	\$1.95.
(n) 100 pounds of 0-20-20 mixed fertilizer.	\$2.25.
(o) 100 pounds of 0-12-36 mixed fertilizer.	\$2.45.
(p) 100 pounds of 2-12-6 mixed fertilizer.	\$1.20.
(q) 100 pounds of 2-16-8 mixed fertilizer.	\$1.50.
(r) 100 pounds of 3-12-12 mixed fertilizer.	\$1.45.

(Minnesota)

1. Fertilizers (Continued)

- (s) 100 pounds of 3-9-18 mixed fertilizer.
\$1.55.
- (t) 100 pounds of 3-18-9 mixed fertilizer.
\$1.65.
- (u) 100 pounds of 4-10-6 mixed fertilizer.
\$1.10.
- (v) 100 pounds of 4-12-4 mixed fertilizer.
\$1.10.
- (w) 100 pounds of 2-24-12 mixed fertilizer.
\$2.15.
- (x) 100 pounds of 10-6-4 mixed fertilizer.
\$0.75.

2. Gypsum. Application of 100 pounds of gypsum containing at least 18 percent sulphur (or its equivalent).

- (a) In Clearwater, Itasca, and Koochiching Counties.
\$0.70
- (b) In Lake of the Woods County.
\$0.80.
- (c) In all other counties.
\$0.60.

3. Liming Materials. Application of the following materials:

- (a) 1 ton of ground limestone containing calcium and magnesium carbonate equivalent to not less than 80 percent of calcium carbonate. 90 percent of the ground limestone must pass through an 8-mesh sieve. If the ground limestone will not qualify with respect to either fineness or calcium carbonate content, or both, the county committee must require a correspondingly greater amount of material.

In Steele County.

\$1.40 per ton.

In Dodge, Fillmore, Houston, and Mower Counties.

\$1.50 per ton.

In Freeborn, Goodhue, Olmsted, and Rice Counties.

\$1.60 per ton.

(Minnesota)

3. Liming Materials (Continued)

(a) Continued

In Anoka, Dakota, Wabasha, and Winona Counties.
\$1.70 per ton.

In Faribault and Washington Counties.
\$1.80 per ton.

In the following counties:

Carver	Le Sueur
Chisago	Ramsey
Hennepin	Scott
Isanti	Waseca

\$2.00 per ton.

In Sherburne County.
\$2.20 per ton.

In Martin County.
\$2.40 per ton.

In the following counties:

Benton	Nicollet
Blue Earth	Pine
Kanabec	Sibley
McLeod	Stearns
Mille Lacs	Wright

\$2.50 per ton.

In the following counties:

Becker	Koochiching	Pennington
Beltrami	Lake of the Woods	Polk
Clay	Mahnomen	Red Lake
Clearwater	Marshall	Roseau
Hubbard	Norman	South St. Louis
Kittson	Otter Tail	Wilkin

\$3.50 per ton.

In Cook, Lake, and North St. Louis Counties.
\$4.00 per ton.

In all other counties.
\$3.00 per ton.

(Minnesota)

3. Liming Materials (Continued)

(b) 1 cubic yard of marl.

In Chisago County.

\$0.80 per cubic yard.

In Benton, Isanti, and Sherburne Counties.

\$1.00 per cubic yard.

In Morrison, Stearns, Todd, and Wright Counties.

\$1.20 per cubic yard.

In Kanabec and Pine Counties.

\$1.40 per cubic yard.

(c) 1 cubic yard of water-softening process lime.

In the following counties:

Anoka	Mower
Dakota	Olmsted
Dodge	Rice
Faribault	Steele
Fillmore	Wabasha
Freeborn	Washington
Goodhue	Winona
Houston	

\$0.90 per cubic yard.

In all other counties.

\$1.00 per cubic yard.

(d) 1 cubic yard of paper-mill refuse lime.

In the following counties:

Anoka	Mower
Dakota	Olmsted
Dodge	Rice
Faribault	Steele
Fillmore	Wabasha
Freeborn	Washington
Goodhue	Winona
Houston	

\$1.00 per cubic yard.

In all other counties.

\$1.20 per cubic yard.

(Minnesota)

3. Liming Materials (Continued)

- (e) 1 ton of eggshells containing at least 80 percent calcium carbonate equivalent.

In all counties.

\$1.40 per ton.

4. Mulching Materials. Application in commercial orchards, in vineyards, on commercial vegetable land, on potato land, or on strawberries, of one ton, air-dry weight, of straw or equivalent mulching materials, excluding barnyard, stockyard, or stable manure.

\$4.00 per ton.

5. Partial Seedings. Reseeding depleted pasture land.

- (a) Seedings consisting solely of timothy, redtop, sweet clover, or a mixture of such crops.

\$0.10 per pound.

- (b) Seedings consisting of adapted pasture grasses, perennial or biennial legumes (except biennial sweet clover), or approved pasture mixtures.

\$0.25 per pound.

6. Mowing. Mowing weeds on noncrop open pasture land a sufficient number of times during the growing season to prevent seed formation and improve the stand of grasses or legumes and by carrying out such other pasture improvement practices as the county committee may require. No hay or seed crop may be taken from the acreage.

\$0.75 per acre.

7. Renovation of Perennial Grasses or Legumes. By disking or springtoothing at such periods and in such a manner as to insure a thicker stand and a better growth of the grasses or legumes. This operation should leave the soil in a suitable condition for partial reseeding if necessary.

\$1.00 per acre.

8. Dams for Livestock Water. Construction of earthen, concrete, or masonry dams and reservoirs for the purpose of providing water for livestock. Earthen dams must be constructed with minimum slopes of three to one on the upstream side and two to one on the downstream side and must have a crown width of 1 foot for every foot in height of fill, but not exceeding 10 feet. Dams 10 feet or less in height must have a minimum free board of 3 feet. Dams over 10 feet in height must have a minimum free board of 4 feet. Spillways must be of sufficient width to carry the expected overflow for the drainage area.

- (a) For earth or other material moved for each development.

\$0.15 per cu. yd.

- (b) For concrete or masonry.

\$6.00 per cu. yd.

(Minnesota)

9. Green Manure Crops. Disking or plowing under a good stand and a good growth of the following crops:

- (a) Alfalfa, alsike clover, red clover, sweet clover, Canadian field peas, cow peas, soybeans, winter vetch, or mixtures of any of these crops.

\$3.00 per acre.

- (b) 1942 fall seedings of winter rye, winter barley, winter oats, or winter speltz, provided such small grain is not harvested for hay or grain.

\$3.00 per acre.

If the land is subject to erosion, the green manure crop should be followed by a winter cover crop.

10. Green Manure Spring Seedings. Spring seeded green manure crops of oats, barley, rye, Sudan grass, millet, buckwheat, sweet sorghums, or mixtures of any of these crops. A good growth must be obtained and not pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. It must be incorporated into the soil by plowing or disking before grain formation. Where the land is subject to erosion, it must be followed by a winter cover crop.

\$1.50 per acre.

11. Winter Cover Crops. Establishing or maintaining a cover crop through the winter by seeding winter legumes and fall seeded rye after a 1942 intertilled crop, a war crop, or one of the green manure crops. The cover crop shall be seeded early enough to obtain a protective cover. No credit will be given for this practice if credit is received under the green manure or go-down practices. The winter cover crop must not be pastured in the fall.

\$1.50 per acre.

12. Go-Down Crops. Go-down crops of Sudan grass, millet, buckwheat, sweet sorghums, and mixtures of any of these crops; or in commercial orchards go-down crops of oats, barley, rye, wheat mixtures, or wheat on non-wheat allotment farms. A good vegetative growth adequate to protect the soil from wind and water erosion and suitable to provide food and cover for wildlife must be obtained. The crop may not be pastured or harvested for hay, grain, seed, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land.

\$1.50 per acre.

13. Protected Summer Fallow. Protecting summer-fallowed acreage from wind and water erosion by contour listing, pit cultivation, contour cultivation with a shovel type implement, cultivation with a rod weeder, or incorporating stubble and straw into the surface soil. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the practice for contour strip-cropping.

\$1.00 per acre.

(Minnesota)

14. Standard Terraces. Construction of standard terraces for which proper outlets are provided. The terraces should be constructed to conform with specifications for standard terraces for the area as recommended by the Soil Conservation Service.

\$1.00 per 100 lin. ft.

15. Stripcropping. Growing alternate strips of intertilled crops or fallow with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, provided: (1) the strips are approximately the same width; (2) the strips are not less than 3 rods nor more than 20 rods in width; (3) the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of winter cover crop is obtained. When in the normal course of crop rotation it is necessary to have two adjacent strips of sown, close-drilled or sod crops, payment will be made for the entire field.

No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the practice for contouring intertilled crops.

(a) Contour stripcropping.

\$2.00 per acre.

(b) Stripcropping not on the contour.

\$0.70 per acre.

16. Contouring Intertilled Crops. Contour farming of intertilled crops, provided the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of winter cover crop is obtained. This practice should not be used on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent. No credit will be given for the practice for any acreage qualifying under the contour stripcropping practice.

\$1.50 per acre.

17. Contour Seeding. Contour seeding by drilling of small grain crops, sorghums, millet, or soybeans. This practice should not be used on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the contour stripcropping practice.

\$0.50 per acre.

18. Dams for Erosion Control. Construction of concrete or masonry check dams for control of erosion, leaching, and seepage of farm land. The dams must be constructed in a durable and workmanlike manner and must have a sufficiently large weir and a spillway adequate to carry the expected overflow from the drainage area.

\$0.35 per cu. ft.

19. Permanent Sod Waterways. Establishing a permanent sod waterway in cultivated orchards or on any cropland where a permanent vegetative cover is necessary in a waterway channel or terrace outlet. The channel of the waterway must be sufficiently wide to carry the run-off from the drainage area and must average at least 10 feet in width. The channel must contain perennial grasses and a good vegetative growth must be obtained.

\$0.75 per 100 lin. ft.

(Minnesota)

20. Waterway Dams. Construction of a dam of stakes, wire, sod, brush, or rock in a waterway or gully.

\$0.50 per dam.

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Payment will not be made for tree planting, maintenance, or improvement if more than 50 of the trees per acre are white pines unless currant and gooseberry bushes are removed from among the trees and throughout a protective border sufficiently wide to prevent blister rust infection.

21. Tree Planting.

- (a) Planting 650 trees per acre for forest purposes (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) or 300 trees per acre for windbreak, if the trees and shrubs are protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife management practices.

\$7.50 per acre.

- (b) Planting for forest purposes at least 350 trees per acre (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) interplanted with not less than 800 tree nuts (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, and acorns). The trees and nuts must be evenly distributed. The area planted must be protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife management practices.

\$7.50 per acre.

- (c) Planting for forest purposes at least 2,000 nuts per acre (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, and acorns). The plantings must be made in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife management practices and protected from fire and grazing. A good stand of at least 650 trees well distributed over the area must be established.

\$7.50 per acre.

22. Tree Maintenance. Maintaining a good stand of at least 300 forest trees per acre or a mixture of at least 300 trees and shrubs, suitable for wildlife and planted between July 1, 1938, and July 1, 1943, by cultivating sufficiently to control other vegetation, protection from fire and livestock, and replanting if necessary. Payment will not be made for this practice in the case of trees for which payment is made for planting under the 1943 program.

\$3.00 per acre.

(Minnesota)

23. Timber Improvement. Upon prior approval of the county committee, improving a stand of forest trees by cutting weed trees and thinning or pruning other trees, so as to leave at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 6 inches, or at least 200 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 2 inches, well distributed over each area of woodland, provided: (1) a tree growth is not injured by grazing and the area is adequately protected against fire; (2) approved wildlife management practices are carried out. Payment will not be made for this practice on an acreage planted to trees since July 1, 1938, nor on an acreage of old timber stands on which credit has been given for improving a stand of forest trees under an agricultural conservation program during any of the five years prior to 1943.

\$3.00 per acre.

24. Weed Control. With prior approval of the county committee, eradication or effective control of seriously infested plots of the following perennial noxious weeds: Canada thistle, creeping jenny, leafy spurge, perennial pepper grass, perennial sow thistle, Australian field cress, perennial horse nettle, and quack grass. Hoary alyssum and flowering catchfly will also qualify in the following counties: Roseau, Lake of the Woods, Koochiching, North St. Louis, South St. Louis, Itasca, Beltrami, Hubbard, Wadena, Becker, Clearwater, Mahnomen, Marshall, East Polk, Red Lake, East Otter Tail, and Pennington. Payment for this practice may be approved only on farms where approved weed control measures are being carried out on all adjacent infested farms and contiguous land, where the infestation is limited to a single farm, or where the county committee determines that there is no likelihood of reinfestation from adjacent or contiguous land.

(a) By use of sodium chlorate or other chemicals.

\$0.10 per pound.

(b) By clean tillage or mechanical burning.

\$10.00 per acre.

25. Harvesting Hayseed. Harvesting for seed an acreage of alfalfa, red clover, alsike clover, white clover, orchard grass, brome grass, Reed's canary grass, crested wheat grass, Western wheat grass, sweet clover, timothy, red-top, or bluegrass. Credit will not be given for more than 6 acres per farm.

\$3.50 per acre.

26. Farm Ditches. (Applicable outside cut-over area). With prior approval of the county committee, constructing or reconstructing farm ditches (including lateral and lead ditches) for which proper outlets are provided. Payment will not be made with respect to any ditches unless the ditch has an average depth of at least 12 inches and an average width of 36 inches at the top, with a three to one side slope provided at the side of the ditch, and unless adequate provision is made for entrance of water into and out of the ditch.

\$0.07 per cu. yd. of material removed.

CUT-OVER AREA PRACTICES

The cut-over area includes the following counties: Aitkin, Anoka, Becker, Beltrami, Benton, Carlton, Cass, Chisago, Clearwater, Crow Wing, Hubbard, Isanti, Itaska, Kanabec, Lake, Koochiching, Lake of the Woods, Mille Lacs, Morrison, Mahnomen, Pennington, Pine, Red Lake, South St. Louis, North St. Louis, Sherburne, Todd, Wadena, East Otter Tail, Douglas, Roseau, East Polk, and Ramsey.

27. Clearing Farm Land Now Unsited for Tillage, on Farms with Less Than 40 Acres of Cropland. All loose stone, stumps, underbrush, and forest tree growth must be removed and hummocks leveled. No credit will be given for clearing land which is now supporting a stand of merchantable timber. Prior approval by the county committee must be obtained in all cases. However, approval must not be given where it is clear that water erosion hazards will result, or where the soils of the land to be cleared are not equal to or superior to the soils now under cultivation on the farm. Land on which it appears that it would be necessary to remove stones annually in large quantities should not receive the approval of the committee. Land which must be drained before being put into cultivation must not be approved unless the county committee is assured that adequate draining facilities will be provided by the farmer before the end of the program year.

\$10.00 per acre.

28. Removal of Popple, Cedar, Scrub Oak, and Jack Pines from Noncrop Open Pasture Land and Wooded Pasture. Removal of these weed trees in pastures where the degree of infestation is such that the shade weakens and crowds out the natural grass cover. Fallen trees must be removed or burned and artificial reseeding must be carried out if needed. Prior approval must be given by the county committee. Approval must not be given where the performance of this practice is likely to produce soil erosion hazards. Payment for this practice shall not exceed \$25 per farm.

\$5.00 per acre.

29. Improving Pastures. With prior approval of the county committee, improvement of noncrop open pasture land which the county committee determines will, when improved, be capable of carrying out at least one animal unit for each two acres during a pasture season of at least four months. Improvement shall include uprooting and removal of shrubs, leveling of hummocks, carrying out an adequate system of mowing, and removing loose stone. Payment will not be made unless sufficient liming materials, fertilizer, and seed, where needed, are applied to obtain a good stand.

\$5.00 per acre.

30. Farm Ditches. Constructing farm ditches (including lateral and lead ditches) for which proper outlets are provided. Payment will not be made with respect to any ditch unless the ditch has an average depth of at least 12 inches and an average width of at least 36 inches at the top and adequate provision is made for the entrance of water into and out of the ditch. No credit will be allowed for a ditch constructed for the purpose of draining waste land or noncropland. Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained before performing this practice.

\$0.15 per rod.

(Minnesota)

31. Constructing Fences for the Protection of Farm Woodlots. With prior approval of the county committee, construction of a satisfactory fence that will constitute or complete a means of protecting a good timber stand from livestock.

\$1.00 per rod.

32. Home Gardens. Growing a well managed and adequate home garden for a tenant, landlord, or sharecropper family on a farm. Payment will not be made to a landlord, tenant, or sharecropper for growing more than one garden on a farm.

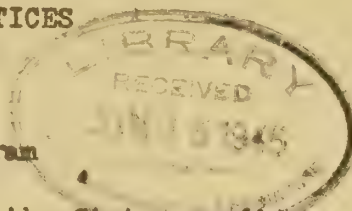
\$3.00 per garden.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
North Central Division

PRODUCTION PRACTICES

MISSOURI

1943 Farm Program



The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may designate those practices which will be approved for payment in the county in order that the soil-building allowance will be used most effectively to bring about added conservation and to secure the carrying out of soil-building practices most needed on farms in the county. The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may specify for any group of farms in the county a proportion of the soil-building allowance which may be earned only by carrying out designated soil-building practices which are most needed and are not routine.

1. Fertilizers. Application of the following fertilizers when such materials are applied (1) to old stands of biennial and perennial legumes, perennial grasses, or permanent pasture, provided the acreage on which such applications are made is not devoted to or cultivated for any other crop during the program year; (2) to new seedings of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, lespedeza, crotalaria, annual rye grass, or permanent pasture, except that only one-half credit will be given if wheat is used as a nurse crop (no credit will be given for materials furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency applied to a seeding if wheat is used as a nurse crop); (3) to green manure crops in orchards; (4) to gardens used solely for home use.

- | | |
|---|---------|
| (a) 100 pounds of available P_2O_5 . | \$5.50. |
| (b) 100 pounds of available K_2O . | \$4.20. |
| (c) 100 pounds of basic slag, rock, or colloidal phosphate. | \$0.65. |
| (d) 100 pounds of 0-20-0 fertilizer. | \$1.10. |
| (e) 100 pounds of 0-18-0 fertilizer. | \$1.00. |
| (f) 100 pounds of 0-14-14 mixed fertilizer. | \$1.50. |
| (g) 100 pounds of 0-14-7 mixed fertilizer. | \$1.30. |

(Over)

1. Fertilizer (cont'd)

(h) 100 pounds of 0-12-12 mixed fertilizer.	\$1.40.
(i) 100 pounds of 0-16-8 mixed fertilizer.	\$1.45.
(j) 100 pounds of 0-10-20 mixed fertilizer.	\$1.65.
(k) 100 pounds of 0-20-10 mixed fertilizer.	\$1.75.
(l) 100 pounds of 0-12-24 mixed fertilizer.	\$1.90.
(m) 100 pounds of 0-20-20 mixed fertilizer.	\$2.20.
(n) 100 pounds of 2-12-6 mixed fertilizer.	\$1.15.
(o) 100 pounds of 3-12-12 mixed fertilizer.	\$1.40.
(p) 100 pounds of 3-9-18 mixed fertilizer.	\$1.50.
(q) 100 pounds of 3-18-9 mixed fertilizer.	\$1.60.
(r) 100 pounds of 4-10-6 mixed fertilizer.	\$1.05.
(s) 100 pounds of 4-12-4 mixed fertilizer.	\$1.10.
(t) 100 pounds of 4-16-4 mixed fertilizer.	\$1.30.
(u) 100 pounds of 4-24-12 mixed fertilizer.	\$2.05.
(v) 100 pounds of 10-6-4 mixed fertilizer.	\$0.75.
(w) 100 pounds of 3-8-7 on gardens and small fruit planted for home use.	\$1.00

2. Liming Materials.

- (a) 1 Ton of ground limestone containing calcium and magnesium carbonate equivalent to not less than 80 percent of calcium carbonate, 90 percent of the ground limestone must pass through an 8-mesh sieve. If the ground limestone will not qualify with respect to either fineness or calcium carbonate content, or both, the county committee must require a correspondingly greater amount of material.

In the following counties:

Carter	St. Francois
Iron	Ste. Genevieve
Madison	Washington
Reynolds	Wayne

\$1.20 per ton.

In Cole County.

\$1.30 per ton.

In Clay, Greene and Jackson Counties.

\$1.40 per ton.

In the following counties:

Cape Girardeau	Moniteau
Franklin	Perry
Gentry	St. Louis
Jefferson	

\$1.50 per ton.

In the following counties:

Butler	St. Charles
Daviess	Sullivan
Hickory	Warren
Ray	

\$1.60 per ton.

In the following counties:

Buchanan	Livingston
Chariton	Morgan
Clinton	Oregon
Dallas	Osage
DeKalb	Phelps
Gasconade	Platte
Henry	Scott
Jasper	Shannon

\$1.70 per ton.

2. Liming Materials (Continued)

In the following counties:

Barry	Grundy	Pettis
Benton	Howell	Polk
Bollinger	Laclede	Putnam
Boone	Lewis	Randolph
Caldwell	Lincoln	St. Clair
Carroll	Linn	Stoddard
Cass	McDonald	Texas
Cedar	Mercer	Vernon
Cooper	Ozark	

\$1.80 per ton.

In the following counties:

Barton	Johnson	Newton
Christian	Lafayette	Ripley
Crawford	Lawrence	Saline
Dade	Maries	Webster
Dent	Miller	Wright
Harrison		

\$1.90 per ton.

In the following counties:

Adair	Douglas
Andrew	Howard
Callaway	Mississippi
Camden	Pulaski
Clark	

\$2.00 per ton.

In the following counties:

Bates	Nodaway
Knox	Pike
Marion	Ralls
Montgomery	

\$2.10 per ton.

In Audrain, Macon, Monroe, New Madrid and Shelby Counties.
\$2.20 per ton.

In Dunklin, Schuyler, Stone, Taney and Worth Counties.
\$2.30 per ton.

In Holt County.
\$2.40 per ton.

In Pemiscot County.
\$2.50 per ton.

In Atchison and Scotland Counties.
\$2.70 per ton.

2. Liming Materials (continued)

- (b) 1 Ton of Calcium Carbide Refuse Lime containing at least 85 percent calcium carbonate and testing not more than 25 percent moisture at the shipping point - - - a correspondingly greater amount of material must be required if the material does not meet the specifications.

In the following counties:

Carter	St. Francois
Cole	Ste. Genevieve
Iron	Washington
Madison	Wayne
Reynolds	

\$1.20 per ton.

In all other counties.

\$1.40 per ton.

- (c) 1 Cubic Yard of Water Softening Process Lime.

In the following counties:

Carter	St. Francois
Cole	Ste. Genevieve
Iron	Washington
Madison	Wayne

\$0.60 per cubic yard.

In all other counties.

\$0.70 per cubic yard.

- (d) 1 Ton of Hydrated Lime.

In all counties.

\$4.00 per ton.

- (e) 1 Ton of Commercial Burnt Lime.

In all counties.

\$1.75 per ton.

2. Liming Materials (continued)

(f) 1 Ton of By-Product of Lead Mines of which 80 per-cent will pass through an 8-mesh sieve.

In Iron, St. Francois and Ste. Genevieve Counties.
\$0.90 per ton.

In the following counties:

Carter	Washington
Madison	Wayne
Reynolds	

\$1.00 per ton.

In Jefferson and Perry Counties.
\$1.10 per ton.

In the following counties:

Butler	Franklin
Cape Girardeau	St. Louis

\$1.40 per ton.

In all other counties.
\$1.50 per ton.

(g) 1 Cubic Yard of Commercial Wood Ashes.

Carter	Madison
Clay	Reynolds
Cole	St. Francois
Iron	Ste. Genevieve
Jackson	Washington
Jefferson	Wayne

\$0.70 per cubic yard.

In all other counties.
\$0.80 per cubic yard.

2. Liming Materials (continued)

(h) 1 Ton of Egg Shells.

Carter	Reynolds
Cole	St. Francois
Gentry	Ste. Genevieve
Iron	Washington
Madison	Wayne
Moniteau	

\$1.10 per ton.

In the following counties:

Butler	Jackson
Cape Girardeau	Jefferson
Clay	Perry
Franklin	St. Louis

\$1.40 per ton.

In the following counties:

Benton	Dent	Morgan	Shannon
Bollinger	Gasconade	Oregon	Stoddard
Buchanan	Greene	Osage	Sullivan
Caldwell	Grundy	Pettis	Texas
Camden	Harrison	Phelps	Warren
Carroll	Henry	Platte	Webster
Cass	Hickory	Polk	Wright
Cedar	Howard	Pulaski	
Chariton	Howell	Randolph	
Christian	Johnson	Ray	
Cooper	Laclede	Ripley	
Crawford	Lafayette	St. Charles	
Dallas	Livingston	St. Clair	
Daviess	Maries	Saline	
De Kalb	Miller	Scott	

\$1.70 per ton.

In all other counties.

\$2.00 per ton.

3. Mulching Materials. Application in commercial orchards, in vineyards, on commercial vegetable land, on potato land, or on strawberries, of one ton, air-dry weight of straw or equivalent mulching materials, excluding barnyard, stockyard, or stable manure.

\$5.00 per ton.

4. Partial Seedings. Reseeding depleted pasture land.

(a) Seedings consisting solely of timothy, lespedeza, redtop, sweet clover, or a mixture of such crops.
\$0.10 per pound.

(b) Seedings consisting of adapted pasture grasses, perennial or biennial legumes, except sweet clover, or approved pasture mixtures.
\$0.15 per pound.

5. Mowing. Mowing weeds on noncrop open pasture land a sufficient number of times during the growing season to prevent seed formation and improve the stand of grasses or legumes and by carrying out such other pasture improvement practices as the county committee may require. No hay or seed crop may be taken from the acreage.
\$0.75 per acre.

6. Renovation of Perennial Grasses or Legumes. By disking or spring-toothing at such periods and in such a manner as to insure a thicker stand and a better growth of the grasses or legumes. This operation should leave the soil in a suitable condition for partial reseeding if necessary.
\$1.00 per acre.

7. Dams for Livestock Water. Construction of earthen, concrete, or masonry dams and reservoirs for the purpose of providing water for livestock. Earthen dams must be constructed with minimum slopes of three to one on the upstream side and two to one on the downstream side and must have a crown width of 1 foot for every foot in height of fill, but not exceeding 10 feet. Dams 10 feet or less in height must have a minimum free board of 3 feet. Dams over 10 feet in height must have a minimum free board of 4 feet. Spillways must be of sufficient width to carry the expected overflow for the drainage area.

(a) For earth or other material moved for each development.
\$0.15 per cubic yard.

(b) For concrete or masonry.
\$6.00 per cubic yard.

8. Green Manure Crops. Disking or plowing under a good stand and a good growth of the following crops:

- (a) Alfalfa, alsike clover, red clover, sweet clover, crimson clover, burr clover, crotalaria, cow peas, soybeans, winter vetch, or mixtures of any of these crops.

\$3.00 per acre.

- (b) A 1943 seeding of lespedeza which has not been pastured or from which no hay crop has been removed.

\$1.50 per acre.

- (c) 1942 fall seedings of winter rye, winter barley, winter oats, or winter speltz, provided such small grain is not harvested for hay or grain.

\$3.00 per acre.

If the land is subject to erosion, the green manure crop should be followed by a winter cover crop.

9. Green Manure Spring Seedings. Spring seeded green manure crops of oats, barley, rye, Sudan grass, millet, buckwheat, sweet sorghums, or mixtures of any of these crops. A good growth must be obtained and not pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. It must be incorporated into the soil by plowing or disking before grain formation. Where the land is subject to erosion, it must be followed by a winter cover crop.

\$1.50 per acre.

10. Winter Cover Crops. Establishing or maintaining a cover crop through the winter by seeding winter legumes, fall seeded rye, and winter barley after a 1942 intertilled crop, a war crop, or one of the green manure crops. The cover crop shall be seeded early enough to obtain a protective cover. No credit will be given for this practice if credit is received under the green manure or go-down practices. The winter cover crop must not be pastured in the fall.

\$1.50 per acre.

11. Go-Down Crops. Go-down crops of Sudan grass, millet, buckwheat, sweet sorghums, and mixtures of any of these crops; or in commercial orchards go-down crops of oats, barley, rye, wheat mixtures, or wheat on non-wheat allotment farms. A good vegetative growth adequate to protect the soil from wind and water erosion and suitable to provide food and cover for wildlife must be obtained. The crop may not be pastured or harvested for hay, grain, seed, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land.

\$1.50 per acre.

12. Standard Terraces. Construction of standard terraces for which proper outlets are provided. The terraces should be constructed to conform with specifications for standard terraces for the area as recommended by the S.C.S.
\$1.00 per lin. ft.

13. Stripcropping. Growing alternate strips of intertilled crops or fallow with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, provided: (1) the strips are approximately the same width; (2) the strips are not less than 3 rods nor more than 20 rods in width; and (3) the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of winter cover crop is obtained. When in the normal course of crop rotation it is necessary to have two adjacent strips of sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, payment will be made for the entire field.

No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the practice for contouring intertilled crops.

- (a) Contour stripcropping.

\$2.00 per acre.

- (b) Stripcropping not on the contour.

\$0.70 per acre.

14. Contouring Intertilled Crops. Contour farming of intertilled crops, provided the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of winter cover crop is obtained. This practice should not be used on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent. No credit will be given for the practice for any acreage qualifying under the contour stripcropping practice.
\$1.50 per acre.

15. Contour Seeding. Contour seeding by drilling of small grain crops, sorghums, millet, or soybeans. This practice should not be used on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the contour stripcropping practice.

\$0.50 per acre.

16. Contour Orchard Planting. Planting fruit trees on the contour where it is necessary to prevent erosion.

\$1.00 per acre.

17. Dams for Erosion Control. Construction of concrete or masonry check dams for control of erosion, leaching, and seepage of farm land. The dams must be constructed in a durable and workmanlike manner and must have a sufficiently large weir and a spillway adequate to carry the expected overflow from the drainage area.

\$0.35 per cu. ft.

18. Permanent Sod Waterways. Establishing a permanent sod waterway on any cropland where a permanent vegetative cover is necessary in a waterway channel or terrace outlet, or in cultivated orchards. The channel of the waterway must be sufficiently wide to carry the run-off from the drainage area and must average at least 10 feet in width. The channel must contain perennial grasses and a good vegetative growth must be obtained.

\$0.75 per 100 lin. ft.

19. Waterway Dams. Construction of a dam of stakes, wire, sod, brush, or rock in a waterway or gully.

\$0.50 per dam.

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20. Tree Planting.

- (a) Planting 650 trees per acre for forest purposes (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) or 300 trees per acre for windbreak, if the trees and shrubs are protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife management practices.

\$7.50 per acre.

- (b) Planting for forest purposes at least 350 trees per acre (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) interplanted with not less than 800 tree nuts (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, and acorns). The trees and nuts must be evenly distributed. The area planted must be protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife management practices.

\$7.50 per acre.

- (c) Planting for forest purposes at least 2,000 nuts per acre (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, and acorns). The plantings must be made in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife management practices and protected from fire and grazing. A good stand of at least 650 trees well distributed over the area must be established.

\$7.50 per acre.

21. Tree Maintenance. Maintaining a good stand of at least 300 forest trees per acre or a mixture of at least 300 trees and shrubs, suitable for wildlife and planted between July 1, 1938, and July 1, 1943, by cultivating sufficiently to control other vegetation, protection from fire and livestock, and replanting if necessary. Payment will not be made for this practice in the case of trees for which payment is made for planting under the 1943 program.

\$3.00 per acre.

22. Timber Improvement. Improving a stand of forest trees by cutting weed trees and thinning or pruning other trees, so as to leave at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 6 inches, or at least 200 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 2 inches, well distributed over each area of woodland, provided: (1) a tree growth is not injured by grazing and the area is adequately protected against fire; (2) approved wildlife management practices are carried out. Payment will not be made for this practice on an acreage planted to trees since July 1, 1938, nor on an acreage of old timber stands on which credit has been given for improving a stand of forest trees under an agricultural conservation program during any of the five years prior to 1943.

\$3.00 per acre.

23. Weed Control. With prior approval of the county committee, eradication or effective control of seriously infested plots of the following perennial noxious weeds: Canadian thistle, European or hedge bindweed, and Johnson grass. Payment for this practice may be approved only on farms where approved weed control measures are being carried out on all adjacent infested farms and contiguous land, where the infestation is limited to a single farm, or where the county committee determines that there is no likelihood of reinfestation from adjacent or contiguous land.

(a) By use of sodium chlorate or other chemicals.

\$0.10 per pound.

(b) By clean tillage or mechanical burning.

\$10.00 per acre.

24. Harvesting Hayseed. Harvesting for seed an acreage of alfalfa, red clover, alsike, white clover, orchard grass, brome grass, crested wheat grass, Western wheat grass, sweet clover, lespedeza, timothy, redtop, bluegrass, crotalaria, crimson clover, burr clover, and vetch. Credit will not be given for more than 6 acres per farm.

\$3.50 per acre.

25. Home Gardens. Growing a well managed and adequate home garden for a tenant, landlord, or sharecropper family on a farm, applicable only in the following counties: Butler, Dunklin, Mississippi, New Madrid, Pemiscot, Scott, and Stoddard. Payment will not be made to a landlord, tenant, or sharecropper for growing more than one garden on a farm.

\$3.00 per garden.

26. Apple and Peach Tree Removal. Upon prior approval of the county committee, removal of diseased apple and peach trees, the major portion of whose fruit is of inferior quality. Payment will be made only for the removal of live permanent trees and not for the removal of filler or semi-permanent trees. No payment will be made for trees less than 5 inches in diameter. Not more than \$15 per acre may be earned under this practice.

(a) For trees 5 to 12 inches in diameter.

\$0.30 per tree.

(b) For trees over 12 inches, but not over 20 inches in diameter.

\$0.50 per tree.

(c) For trees over 20 inches in diameter.

\$0.75 per tree.

27. Farm Ditches. (Applicable in the following counties: Andrew, Atchison, Boone, Butler, Callaway, Cape Girardeau, Carroll, Chariton, Clark, Clay, Cole, Cooper, Daviess, Dunklin, Gentry, Holt, Howard, Jefferson, Lafayette, Lewis, Lincoln, Livingston, Macon, Marion, Mississippi, Montgomery, New Madrid, Nodaway, Pemiscot, Perry, Pike, Platte, Ray, Ripley, St. Charles, St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve, Saline, Scott, Stoddard and Warren.) With prior approval of the county committee, constructing or reconstructing farm ditches (including lateral and lead ditches) for which proper outlets are provided. Payment will not be made with respect to any ditches unless the ditch has an average depth of at least 12 inches and an average width of 36 inches at the top, with a three to one side slope provided at the side of the ditch, and unless adequate provision is made for entrance of water into and out of the ditch.

\$0.07 per cubic yard of material removed.

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Supplement No. 1 (Nebraska)

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Issued November 9, 1942

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
North Central Division

PRODUCTION PRACTICES

NEBRASKA

1943 Farm Program

The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may designate those practices which will be approved for payment in the county in order that the soil-building allowance will be used most effectively to bring about added conservation and to secure the carrying out of soil-building practices most needed on farms in the county. The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may specify for any group of farms in the county a proportion of the soil-building allowance which may be earned only by carrying out designated soil-building practices which are most needed and are not routine. The county committee may require prior approval of any of the following practices.

1. Fertilizers. Application of the following fertilizers when such materials are applied (1) to old stands of biennial and perennial legumes, perennial grasses, or permanent pasture, provided the acreage on which such applications are made is not devoted to or cultivated for any other crop during the program year; (2) to new seedings of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, lespedesa, annual rye grass, or permanent pasture, except that only one-half credit will be given if wheat is used as a nurse crop; (3) to green manure crops in orchards; and (4) to gardens used solely for home use.

- | | |
|--|---------|
| (a) 100 pounds of available P_2O_5 . | \$5.50. |
| (b) 100 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate. | \$1.10. |
| (c) 100 pounds of available K_2O . | \$4.20. |

(Over)

2. Liming Materials. Application of the following materials:

- (a) One ton of ground limestone containing calcium and magnesium carbonate equivalent to not less than 80 percent of calcium carbonate. 90 percent of the ground limestone must pass through an -mesh sieve. If the ground limestone will not qualify with respect to either fineness or calcium carbonate content, or both, the county committee must require a correspondingly greater amount of material
\$2.00 per ton.
- (b) One ton of hydrated lime.
\$4.00 per ton.
- (c) One cubic yard of sugar beet refuse lime.
\$0.90 per cu. yd.

3. Special Grasses. (Applicable in semi-arid area).

- (a) Crested wheat grass, slender wheat grass, Western wheat grass, mixtures of any of these grasses, or mixtures of any of these grasses with buffalo grass, bluestem, or gramma grass.
\$3.00 per acre.
- (b) Buffalo grass, bluestem, or gramma grass.
\$4.00 per acre.

4. Partial Seedings. Reseeding depleted pasture land.

- (a) Seedings consisting solely of sweet clover, timothy, or redtop or a mixture of such crops.
\$0.10 per pound.
- (b) Seedings consisting of adapted pasture grasses, perennial or biennial legumes except biennial sweet clover or approved pasture mixtures.
\$0.25 per pound.

5. Mowing. Mowing weeds on noncrop open pasture land a sufficient number of times during the growing season to prevent seed formation and improve the stand of grasses or legumes and by carrying out such other pasture improvement practices as the county committee may require. No hay or seed crop may be taken from the acreage.

\$0.75 per acre.

6. Renovation of Perennial Grasses or Legumes. By disking or springtooth-ing at such periods and in such a manner as to insure a thicker stand and a better growth of the grasses or legumes. This operation should leave the soil in a suitable condition for partial reseeding if necessary.

\$0.75 per acre.

7. Dams for Livestock Water or Erosion Control. Construction of earthen, concrete, or masonry dams and reservoirs, including enlargement of inadequate earthen structures. Earthen dams to be used for livestock water must be staked out for prior approval by the county committee before starting construction of the dam. Such a dam must then be constructed with minimum slopes of 3 to 1 on the upstream side and 2 to 1 on the downstream side and must have a crown width of 1 foot for every foot in height of fill, but not exceeding 10 feet. Dams 10 feet or less in height must have a minimum freeboard of 3 feet. Dams over 10 feet in height must have a minimum freeboard of 4 feet. Spillways must be of sufficient width to carry the expected overflow for the drainage area.

Fills for the repair of broken dams constructed under previous programs should not be approved for payment in 1943. However, the county committees may require that such dams be repaired before other practices are approved for payment.

Masonry dams must be constructed in a durable and workmanlike manner and must have a sufficiently large weir and a spillway adequate to carry the expected overflow from the drainage area.

- (a) For earth or other material moved for each development;
 - Not in excess of 2,000 cubic yards \$0.15 per cubic yard
 - In excess of 2,000 cubic yards \$0.10 per cubic yard
- (b) For concrete or masonry used in the development:
 - \$6.00 per cubic yard

8. Deferred Grazing. Natural reseeding of noncrop open pasture normally grazed during the grazing season by withholding 25 percent of the noncrop open pasture on the farm from grazing for the period May 15, 1943, to September 30, 1943. The area to be kept from grazing must be fenced and the fence maintained sufficiently to prevent the entry of livestock. The remaining noncrop open pasture on the farm must not be pastured to such an extent as will decrease the stand of grass or injure the forage, tree growth, or watershed. If, however, the county committee determines that 5 percent or more of the total acreage of grazing land has been injured by overgrazing in 1943, payment for this practice shall be reduced by 5 percent for each 1 percent of the total grazing area which is overgrazed in 1943.

This practice shall not be approved on grassland which is included within the same boundary with cropland. An area which does not have an available supply of stock water will not be considered normal grazing land. This practice shall not be approved on an area deferred in 1942 unless non-grazing of such area again in 1943 would be of material benefit.

(Over)

This practice shall not be approved for any operator unless he has sufficient livestock to be considered a bona fide livestock operator. If any hay is cut within the boundaries of the deferred area, there will be deducted from the deferred area all the land in each 40-acre tract (measured by legal description) on which hay is cut. The operator must submit to the county committee in writing the designation of the nongrazing area before starting the practice.

The rate of payment will be 50 percent of the soil-building allowance computed with respect to noncrop open pasture, except that if grazing is deferred on less than 25 percent of the noncrop open pasture a proportionate payment will be made.

9. Limited Grazing. Natural reseeding by limited grazing, by limiting the number of livestock on the grazed portion of the pasture during the 1943 grazing season to the extent that at least 25 percent of the grass maturing seed remains at the end of the grazing season. Check plots not less than one rod square must be constructed by June 1, 1943, in such a manner as will prevent the entry of all livestock. At least two plots per unit must be constructed, with a minimum requirement of one plot for each one thousand acres in the unit to be summer grazed.

Rate of payment will be 25 percent of the soil-building allowance computed with respect to noncrop open pasture, provided that if grazing is deferred on less than 25 percent of the pasture land a proportionate payment will be made.

This practice will not be approved on any unit upon which the county committee deems it possible and practical to earn the allowance computed for noncrop open pasture by practices other than this limited grazing practice.

10. Development of Springs. (Applicable in semi-arid area). With prior approval of the county committee, development of springs or seeps by excavation at the source, and making a supply of water available for livestock, provided: (1) that the source is protected from trampling and at least 20 cubic feet of available water storage is provided, and (2) that the total cost of the development is not less than \$20.00. The minimum payment for a single development under this practice shall be \$20.00 and the maximum payment shall be \$200.00. (This practice is applicable only where it contributes to a better distribution of livestock grazing). No payment will be made under this practice for any storage for which payment is made under the practice for Dams for Livestock Water.

(a) Soil or gravel.

\$0.30 per cu. ft.

(b) Rock formation.

\$0.50 per cu. ft.

11. Wells. (Applicable in semi-arid area). With prior approval of the county committee, drilling or digging wells, or deepening wells by drilling or digging which have failed to furnish sufficient water for livestock; provided: (1) a windmill or power plant is installed, except where an adequate flow is obtained without mechanical means; (2) the water is conveyed to a tank or storage reservoir; (3) the well is not developed at or for the use of ranch or farm headquarters. The operator must provide a well-driller's statement showing the depth of the well and dimensions of the casing. The farmer fieldman must give final approval of all well sites and water developments.

- (a) Wells (except artesian) with casings not less than 4 inches in diameter.

\$2.00 per ft.

- (b) Wells with casings less than 4 inches in diameter, or artesian wells.

\$1.00 per ft.

12. Fireguards. (Applicable in semi-arid area). With prior approval of the county committee, establishment on noncrop open pasture of fireguards not less than 10 feet in width by plowing furrows or otherwise exposing the mineral soil. Plowing not less than 2 furrows on each side of a strip not less than 20 feet wide from which inflammable vegetation is removed will also qualify. Payment will not be made if any fireguard is used in connection with controlled burning. In Box Butte, Morrill, Garden, Sheridan, Dundy, Chase, Keith, Lincoln, Cherry, Holt, and Custer Counties; and Ainsworth, Burwell, Stapleton, and Thedford Districts fireguards may consist of 2 narrow strips of exposed earth, not less than 4 rods apart, provided the area between strips is mowed or burned.

\$0.10 per 100 lin. ft.

13. Green Manure Crops. Disking, plowing under, or sub-surface tilling of a good stand and a good growth of the following crops:

- (a) Alfalfa, alsike clover, red clover, soybeans, sweet clover.

\$3.00 per acre.

- (b) 1942 fall seedings of winter rye, provided such small grain is not harvested for hay or grain.

\$3.00 per acre.

If the land is subject to erosion, the green manure crop should be followed by a winter cover crop.

(Over)

14. Winter Cover Crops. Establishing or maintaining a cover crop through the winter by seeding winter rye after a 1942 intertilled crop or 1942 war crop. The cover crop shall be seeded early enough to obtain protective cover. No credit will be given for this practice if credit is received under the Green Manure practice or the Go-Down Practice. The winter cover crop must not be pastured in the fall.

\$1.50 per acre.

15. Go-Down Crops. Go-down crops, provided a good vegetative growth adequate to protect the soil from wind and water erosion and suitable to provide food and cover for wildlife is obtained. The crop may not be pastured or harvested for hay, grain, or seed.

- (a) Sudan grass, millet, sweet sorghums, or spring seeded rye, or mixtures of any of these crops; or in commercial orchards go-down crops of oats, barley, rye, annual rye grass, wheat mixtures, or wheat on non-wheat allotment farms.

\$1.50 per acre.

- (b) Winter rye seeded in the fall of 1942 at the normal rate of seeding for grain.

\$3.00 per acre.

16. Standard Terraces. Construction of standard terraces for which proper outlets are provided. The terraces should be constructed to conform with specifications for standard terraces for the area as recommended by the Soil Conservation Service.

\$1.00 per 100 lin. ft.

17. Spreader Ditches. (Applicable in semi-arid area). Construction of ditching for the diversion and spreading of flood water on cropland, pastureland, or hay land. The gradient of the ditches must be such that there will be no erosion hazards.

\$0.07 per cu. yd. of material removed.

18. Strip-Cropping. Growing alternate strips of intertilled crops or fallow with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, provided: (1) the strips are approximately the same width; (2) the strips are not less than 3 rods nor more than 20 rods in width; and (3) the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of winter cover crop is obtained. When in the normal course of crop rotation it is necessary to have two adjacent strips of sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, payment will be made for the entire field.

No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the practice for Contouring Intertilled Crops.

- (a) Contour strip-cropping.

\$2.00 per acre.

- (b) Strip-cropping not on the contour.

\$0.70 per acre.

19. Contouring Intertilled Crops. Contour farming of intertilled crops, provided the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of winter cover crop is obtained. This practice should not be used on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent. No credit will be given for the practice for any acreage qualifying under the Contour Strip-Cropping practice.
\$1.50 per acre.

20. Contour Seeding. Contour seeding by drilling of small grain crops, sorghums, millet, or soybeans. This practice should not be used on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the Contour Strip-Cropping practice.
\$0.50 per acre.

21. Contour Listing. Solid contour listing on cropland (except when carried out on protected summer fallowed acreage or as a part of a seeding operation).
\$0.50 per acre.

22. Contouring Pastures. Construction of contour furrows on noncrop open pasture land. Payment will be made only if (1) the area contoured has an average slope not in excess of 8 percent; (2) the contour furrows are dammed sufficiently to prevent gullyng; (3) the distance between the furrows does not exceed 25 feet with the furrows proportionately closer together as the degree of slope increases. Each furrow will be considered to occupy an area not in excess of one-half rod in width.
\$0.50 per acre.

23. Contour Orchard Planting. Planting fruit trees on the contour where it is necessary to prevent erosion.
\$1.00 per acre.

24. Pit Cultivation. (Applicable in semi-arid area). Pits shall be at least 4 inches in depth below surface of soil and constructed so that the surfaces of the pits cover at least 25 percent of the ground surface. (No credit will be given for this practice when carried out on protected summer fallowed acreage or as a part of a seeding operation).
\$0.25 per acre.

25. Listing for Erosion Control. (Applicable in semi-arid area). Listing unprotected cropland at right angles to the prevailing winds. (No credit will be given for this practice when carried out on protected summer fallowed acreage or as a part of a seeding practice).
\$0.35 per acre.

26. Dams for Erosion Control. Construction of concrete or masonry check dams for control of erosion, leaching, and seepage of farm land. The dams must be constructed in a durable and workmanlike manner and must have a sufficiently large weir and a spillway adequate to carry the expected overflow from the drainage area.

\$0.35 per cu. ft.

27. Protective Cover. (Applicable in semi-arid area). Leaving on the land as a protection against wind erosion the stalks of sorghums (including broom corn) and Sudan grass where it is determined by the county committee that such cover is necessary as a protection against wind erosion and the operator plans to leave such cover on the land until the spring of 1944.

\$0.35 per acre.

28. Protected Summer Fallow. Protecting summer fallowed acreage from wind and water erosion by contour listing, pit cultivation, contour cultivation with a shovel type implement, cultivation with a rod weeder, or incorporating stubble and straw into the surface soil. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the practice for Contour Strip-Cropping.

\$1.00 per acre.

29. Permanent Sod Waterways. Establishing a permanent sod waterway in cultivated orchards or on any cropland where a permanent vegetative cover is necessary in a waterway channel or terrace outlet. The channel of the waterway must be sufficiently wide to carry the run-off from the drainage area and must average at least 10 feet in width. The channel must contain perennial grasses and a good vegetative growth must be obtained.

(a) For waterways with average width not in excess of 20 feet.

\$0.75 per 100 lin. ft.

(b) For waterways with average width in excess of 20 feet.

\$1.00 per 100 lin. ft.

30. Waterway Dams. Construction of a dam of stakes, wire, sod, brush, or rock in a waterway or gully.

\$0.50 per dam.

31. Tree Planting.

- (a) Planting 650 trees per acre for forest purposes (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) or 300 trees per acre for windbreak, if the trees and shrubs are protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife management practices.

\$7.50 per acre.

- (b) Planting for forest purposes at least 350 trees per acre (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) interplanted with not less than 800 tree nuts (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, and acorns). The trees and nuts must be evenly distributed. The area planted must be protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife management practices.

\$7.50 per acre.

- (c) Planting for forest purposes at least 2,000 nuts per acre (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, and acorns). The plantings must be made in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife management practices and protected from fire and grazing. A good stand of at least 650 trees well distributed over the area must be established.

\$7.50 per acre.

32. Tree Maintenance. Maintaining a good stand of at least 300 forest trees per acre or a mixture of at least 300 trees and shrubs, suitable for wildlife and planted between July 1, 1938, and July 1, 1943, by cultivating sufficiently to control other vegetation, protection from fire and livestock, and replanting if necessary. Payment will not be made for this practice in the case of trees for which payment is made for planting under the 1943 program.

\$3.00 per acre.

33. Timber Improvement. Improving a stand of forest trees by cutting weed trees and thinning or pruning other trees, so as to leave at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 8 inches, or at least 200 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 2 inches, well distributed over each acre of woodland, provided: (1) the tree growth is not injured by grazing and the area is adequately protected against fire; (2) approved wildlife management practices are carried out. Payment will not be made for this practice on an acreage planted to trees since July 1, 1938, nor on an acreage of old timber stands on which credit has been given for improving a stand of forest trees under an agricultural conservation program during any of the five years prior to 1943.

\$3.00 per acre.

34. Weed Control. With prior approval of the county committee, eradication or effective control of seriously infested plots of the following perennial noxious weeds: Canada thistle, creeping jenny, leafy spurge, perennial pepper grass, and Russian knapweed. Payment for this practice may be approved only on farms where approved weed control measures are being carried out on all adjacent infested farms and contiguous land, where the infestation is limited to a single farm, or where the county committee determines that there is no likelihood of reinfestation from adjacent or contiguous land.

(a) By use of sodium chlorate or other chemicals.

\$0.10 per pound.

(b) By clean tillage or mechanical burning.

\$10.00 per acre.

35. Harvesting Hayseed. Harvesting for seed an acreage of alfalfa, red clover, alsike, white clover, orchard grass, bromegrass, crested wheat grass, Western wheat grass, sweet clover, lespedeza, timothy, redtop, or bluegrass. Credit will not be given for more than 6 acres per farm.

\$3.50 per acre.

36. Deep Subsoiling Cropland.

(b) Spacing between furrows not in excess of 4 feet.

\$0.75 per acre.

(b) Spacing between furrows in excess of 4 feet but not in excess of 7 feet.

\$0.50 per acre.

(c) Spacing between furrows in excess of 7 feet but not in excess of 10 feet.

\$0.35 per acre.

37. Grasshopper Control. (Applicable in semi-arid area). Tillage for grasshopper control and water conservation. Cultivation of cropland, roadsides, and headlands from October 1, 1942, to April 1, 1943, and from September 1, 1943, to the close of the program year. Any implement which has been proved by farmer experience in the county to be effective may be used. No credit will be given for any of the usual tillage practices performed in connection with growing a crop or protecting an acreage qualifying for payment under the Summer Fallow practice.

\$0.60 per acre.

38. Storage of Silage. (Applicable in semi-arid area). Storing of silage from the previous crop year in an approved silo.

\$1.00 per ton.

39. Feed Carryover. (Applicable in semi-arid area). Maintaining a supply of hay from the 1942 crop year, provided the forage is adequately protected from the weather. Legume hay must be further protected by a temporary cover.

(a) \$1.00 per ton for legume hay.

(b) \$0.50 per ton for other hay.

40. Reorganization of Farm Irrigation Systems. With prior approval of the county committee, reorganization of the farm irrigation system in accordance with a written plan.

\$0.04 per cu. yd. of earth removed in the construction or relocation of permanent laterals, dykes, or borders, or cut and fill in leveling irrigated cropland.

POOLING OF SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCES

The following soil-building practices may be pooled in accordance with instructions set forth in NCR-701:

Practice No. 7, Dams for Livestock Water or Erosion Control, when the dams are used as erosion control dams.

Practice No. 17, Spreader Ditches.

Practice No. 26, Dams for Erosion Control.

Practice No. 34, Weed Control.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
North Central Division

PRODUCTION PRACTICES

OHIO

1943 Farm Program

The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may designate those practices which will be approved for payment in the county in order that the soil-building allowance will be used most effectively to bring about added conservation and to secure the carrying out of soil-building practices most needed on farms in the county. The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may specify for any group of farms in the county a proportion of the soil-building practices which are most needed and are not routine.

1. Fertilizers. Application of the following fertilizers when such materials are applied (1) to old stands of biennial and perennial legumes, perennial grasses, or permanent pasture, provided the acreage on which such applications are made is not devoted to or cultivated for any other crop during the program year; (2) to new seedings of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, lespedeza, crotalaria, annual rye grass, or permanent pasture, except that only one-half credit will be given if wheat is used as a nurse crop (no credit will be given for materials furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency applied to a seeding if wheat is used as a nurse crop); (3) to green manure crops in orchards; (4) to gardens used solely for home use.

- (a) 100 pounds of available P_2O_5 .
\$4.75.
- (b) 100 pounds of available K_2O .
\$4.20.
- (c) 100 pounds of basic slag, rock, or colloidal phosphate.
\$0.60.
- (d) 100 pounds of 0-20-0 fertilizer.
\$0.95.
- (e) 100 pounds of 0-18-0 fertilizer.
\$0.85.
- (f) 100 pounds of 0-14-14 mixed fertilizer.
\$1.50.
- (g) 100 pounds of 0-14-7 mixed fertilizer.
\$1.20.
- (h) 100 pounds of 0-12-12 mixed fertilizer.
\$1.30.

1. Fertilizers (Cont'd)

- (i) 100 pounds of 0-16-8 mixed fertilizer. \$1.35
- (j) 100 pounds of 0-10-20 mixed fertilizer. \$1.55
- (k) 100 pounds of 0-20-10 mixed fertilizer. \$1.60.
- (l) 100 pounds of 0-9-27 mixed fertilizer. \$1.80.
- (m) 100 pounds of 0-12-24 mixed fertilizer. \$1.85.
- (n) 100 pounds of 0-20-20 mixed fertilizer. \$2.05
- (o) 100 pounds of 0-12-36 mixed fertilizer. \$2.35.
- (p) 100 pounds of 2-12-6 mixed fertilizer. \$1.05.
- (q) 100 pounds of 3-12-12 mixed fertilizer. \$1.30.
- (r) 100 pounds of 3-9-18 mixed fertilizer. \$1.45.
- (s) 100 pounds of 3-18-9 mixed fertilizer. \$1.50.
- (t) 100 pounds of 4-8-8 mixed fertilizer. \$0.95.
- (u) 100 pounds of 4-10-6 mixed fertilizer. \$0.95.
- (v) 100 pounds of 4-12-4 mixed fertilizer. \$1.00.
- (w) 100 pounds of 4-16-4 mixed fertilizer. \$1.20.
- (x) 100 pounds of 4-24-12 mixed fertilizer. \$1.90.
- (y) 100 pounds of 5-10-10 mixed fertilizer. \$1.15.
- (z) 100 pounds of 10-6-4 mixed fertilizer. \$0.70.
- (aa) 100 pounds of 3-8-7 on gardens and small fruit planted for home use \$0.90.

2. Liming Materials.

- (a) 1 Ton of ground limestone containing calcium and magnesium carbonate equivalent to not less than 80 percent of calcium carbonate, 90 percent of the ground limestone must pass through an 8-mesh sieve. If the ground limestone will not qualify with respect to either fineness or calcium carbonate content, or both, the county committee must require a correspondingly greater amount of material.

In Ottawa County.

\$0.90 per ton.

2. Liming Materials (Cont'd)

In Allen and Delaware Counties.

\$1.30 per ton.

In the following counties:

Erie	Putnam
Hancock	Sandusky
Henry	Seneca
Hardin	Union
Logan	Van Wert
Marion	Wood
Mercer	Wyandot

\$1.40 per ton.

In Crawford, Highland, Lucas and Paulding Counties.

\$1.50 per ton.

In Clermont, Franklin, Hamilton, Huron, Lorain and Morrow Counties.

\$1.60 per ton.

In Auglaize, Fayette, Fulton and Madison Counties.

\$1.70 per ton.

In Champaign County.

\$1.80 per ton.

In Clinton and Darke Counties.

\$1.90 per ton.

In Defiance, Muskingum and Perry Counties.

\$2.00 per ton.

In the following counties.

Adams	Pike
Fairfield	Preble
Lawrence	Richland
Miami	Ross
Montgomery	Vinton
Pickaway	

\$2.10 per ton.

In the following counties.

Brown	Noble
Greene	Scioto
Knox	Shelby
Licking	Summit
Medina	Warren

\$2.20 per ton.

2. Liming Materisls (Cont'd)

In Ashland, Holmes and Jackson Counties.

\$2.30 per ton.

Athens	Morgan
Clark	Stark
Gallia	Wayne
Hocking	Williams
Mahoning	

\$2.40 per ton.

In Butler, Columbiana, Cuyahoga, Guernsey, Portage and Tuscarawas Counties.

\$2.50 per ton.

In Coshocton and Lake Counties.

\$2.60 per ton.

In Trumbull and Washington Counties.

\$2.70 per ton.

In Carroll, Geauga, Harrison and Meigs Counties.

\$2.80 per ton.

In Ashtabula, Belmont and Monroe Counties.

\$2.90 per ton.

In Jefferson County.

\$3.00 per ton.

(b) One ton of No. 2 limestone containing calcium and magnesium carbonate equal to not less than 60 percent of calcium carbonate.

In Ottawa County.

\$0.60 per ton.

In Allen and Delaware Counties

\$0.90 per ton.

In the following counties:

Erie	Seneca
Hancock	Union
Hardin	Van Wert
Henry	Wood
Logan	Wyandot
Marion	Crawford
Mercer	Highland
Putnam	Lucas
Sandusky	Paulding

\$1.00 per ton.

No. 2 Limestone (Cont'd)

In the following counties:

Auglaize	Fulton
Champaign	Hamilton
Clermont	Huron
Fayette	Lorain
Franklin	Madison
	Morrow

\$1.10 per ton.

In Clinton and Darke Counties.

\$1.30 per ton.

In the following counties:

Adams	Montgomery
Defiance	Pickaway
Fairfield	Pike
Lawrence	Preble
Miami	Richland
Muskingum	Ross
Perry	Vinton

\$1.40 per ton.

In the following counties:

Brown	Noble
Greene	Scioto
Knox	Shelby
Licking	Summit
Medina	Warren

\$1.50 per ton.

In the following counties:

Ashland	Jackson
Athens	Mahoning
Clark	Morgan
Gallia	Stark
Hocking	Wayne
Holmes	Williams

\$1.60 per ton.

In Butler, Columbiana, Cuyahoga, Guernsey, Portage, and Tuscarawas Counties.

\$1.70 per ton.

No. 2 Limestone (Cont'd)

In Coshocton, Lake, Trumbull and Washington Counties.

\$1.80 per ton.

In Carroll, Geauga, Harrison and Meigs Counties.

\$1.90 per ton.

In Ashtabula, Belmont, Monroe and Jefferson Counties.

\$2.00 per ton.

- (c) 1 ton of calcium carbide refuse lime containing at least 85 percent calcium carbonate and testing not more than 25 percent moisture at shipping point -- a correspondingly greater amount of material must be required if the material does not meet the specifications.

In all counties.

\$1.60 per ton.

- (d) 1 cubic yard of marl.

In the following counties:

Allen	Henry	Putnam	Wood
Delaware	Logan	Sandusky	Wyandot
Erie	Marion	Seneca	
Hancock	Mercer	Union	
Hardin	Ottawa	Van Wert	

\$0.70 per cubic yard.

In the following counties:

Crawford	Huron
Clermont	Lorain
Franklin	Lucas
Familton	Morrow
Highland	Paulding

\$0.80 per cubic yard.

In Auglaize, Champaign, Clinton, Darke, Fayette, Fulton and Madison Counties.

\$0.90 per cubic yard.

In all other counties.

\$1.00 per cubic yard.

2. Liming Materials (Cont'd.)

(e) 1 cubic yard of water softening process lime.

In the following counties:

Allen	Ottawa
Delaware	Sandusky
Erie	Seneca
Hancock	Union
Hardin	Van Wert
Henry	Wood
Logan	Wyandot
Marion	Putnam
Mercer	

\$0.70 per cubic yard.

In the following counties:

Clermont	Huron
Crawford	Lorain
Franklin	Lucas
Hamilton	Morrow
Highland	Paulding

\$0.80 per cubic yard.

In all other counties.

\$0.90 per cubic yard.

(f) 1 cubic yard of calcareous clay.

Allen	Fulton	Marion
Auglaize	Hamilton	Mercer
Champaign	Hancock	Morrow
Clermont	Hardin	Ottawa
Clinton	Henry	Paulding
Crawford	Highland	Putnam
Darke	Huron	Sandusky
Delaware	Logan	Seneca
Erie	Lorain	Union
Fayette	Lucas	Van Wert
Franklin	Madison	Wood
		Wyandot

\$0.40 per cubic yard.

In all other counties.

\$0.50 per cubic yard.

2. Liming Materials (Cont'd)

(g) 1 cubic yard of sugar beet refuse lime.

In the following counties:

Allen	Ottawa
Delaware	Putnam
Erie	Sandusky
Hancock	Seneca
Hardin	Union
Henry	Van Wert
Logan	Wood
Marion	Wyandot
Mercer	

\$0.70 per cubic yard.

In all other counties.

\$0.80 per cubic yard.

(h) 1 ton of hydrated lime.

In all counties

\$4.00 per ton.

(i) 1 ton of commercial burnt lime.

In all counties.

\$1.70 per ton.

(j) 1 ton of burnt lime waste.

In all counties.

\$1.00 per ton.

(k) 1 ton of blast furnace slag.

In the following counties:

Allen	Hamilton	Mercer
Auglaize	Hancock	Morrow
Champaign	Hardin	Ottawa
Clermont	Huron	Paulding
Clinton	Henry	Parke
Crawford	Highland	Putnam
Delaware	Logan	Sandusky
Erie	Lorain	Seneca
Fayette	Lucas	Union
Franklin	Madison	Van Wert
Fulton	Marion	Wood

Wyandot

\$1.00 per ton.

In all other counties.

\$1.50 per ton.

3. Mulching Materials. Application in commercial orchards, in vineyards, on commercial vegetable land, on potato land, or on strawberries, of one ton, air-dry weight, of straw or equivalent mulching materials, excluding barnyard, stockyard, or stable manure.

(a) In the following counties:

Lorain	Geauga	Holmes
Cuyahoga	Trumbull	Coshocton
Lake	Portage	Muskingum
Ashtabula	Mahoning	Tuscarawas
Medina	Stark	Carroll
Summit	Columbiana	Jefferson
Harrison	Athens	Pike
Guernsey	Hocking	Adams
Belmont	Vinton	Brown
Noble	Meigs	Clermont
Monroe	Jackson	Hamilton
Morgan	Gallia	
Perry	Lawrence	
Washington	Scioto	

\$4.00 per ton.

(b) All other counties.

\$3.00 per ton.

4. Partial Seedings. Reseeding depleted pasture land.

(a) Seedings consisting solely of timothy, lespedeza, redtop, sweet clover, or a mixture of such crops.

\$0.10 per pound.

(b) Seedings consisting of adapted pasture grasses, perennial or biennial legumes, except sweet clover, or approved pasture mixtures.

\$0.25 per pound.

5. Mowing. Mowing weeds on noncrop open pasture land a sufficient number of times during the growing season to prevent seed formation and improve the stand of grasses or legumes and by carrying out such other pasture improvement practices as the county committee may require. No hay or seed crop may be taken from the acreage.

\$0.75 per acre.

6. Renovation of Perennial Grasses or Legumes. By disking or spring-tooth-ing at such periods and in such a manner as to insure a thicker stand and a better growth of the grasses or legumes. This operation should leave the soil in a suitable condition for partial reseeding if necessary.

\$1.00 per acre.

7. Dams for Livestock Water. Construction of earthen, concrete, or masonry dams and reservoirs for the purpose of providing water for livestock. Earthen dams must be constructed with minimum slopes of three to one on the upstream side and two to one on the downstream side and must have a crown width of 1 foot for every foot in height of fill, but not exceeding 10 feet. Dams 10 feet or less in height must have a minimum free board of 3 feet. Dams over 10 feet in height must have a minimum free board of 4 feet. Spillways must be of sufficient width to carry the expected overflow for the drainage area.

(a) For earth or other material moved for each development.
\$0.15 per cubic yard.

(b) For concrete or masonry.
\$6.00 per cubic yard.

8. Green Manure Crops. Disking or plowing under a good stand and a good growth of the following crops:

(a) Alfalfa, Canadian field peas, cow peas, alsike clover, red clover, soybeans, sweet clover, winter vetch, or mixtures of any of these crops.

\$3.00 per acre.

(b) 1942 fall seedings of winter rye, winter barley, winter oats, or winter speltz, provided such small grain is not harvested for hay or grain.

\$3.00 per acre.

If the land is subject to erosion, the green manure crop should be followed by a winter cover crop.

9. Green Manure Spring Seedings. Spring seeded green manure crops of oats, barley, rye, Sudan grass, millet, buckwheat, sweet sorghums, or mixtures of any of these crops. A good growth must be obtained and not pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. It must be incorporated into the soil by plowing or disking before grain formation. Where the land is subject to erosion, it must be followed by a winter cover crop.

\$1.50 per acre.

10. Winter cover crops. Establishing or maintaining a cover crop through the winter by seeding winter legumes and fall seeded rye after a 1942 intertilled crop, a war crop, or one of the green manure crops. The cover crop shall be seeded early enough to obtain a protective cover. No credit will be given for this practice if credit is received under the green manure or go-down practices. The winter cover crop must not be pastured in the fall.

\$1.50 per acre.

11. Go-Down Crops. Go-down crops of Sudan grass, millet, buckwheat, sweet sorghums, and mixtures of any of these crops; or in commercial orchards go-down crops of oats, barley, rye, wheat mixtures, or wheat on non-wheat allotment farms. A good vegetative growth adequate to protect the soil from wind and water erosion and suitable to provide food and cover for wildlife must be obtained. The crop may not be pastured or harvested for hay, grain, seed, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land.

\$1.50 per acre.

12. Standard Terraces. Construction of standard terraces for which proper outlêts are provided. The terraces should be constructed to conform with specifications for standard terraces for the area as recommended by the S.C.S.

\$1.00 per 100 lin. ft.

13. Stripcropping. Growing alternate strips of intertilled crops or fallow with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, provided: (1) the strips are approximately the same width; (2) the strips are not less than 2 rods nor more than 10 rods in width; and (3) the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of winter cover crop is obtained. When in the normal course of crop rotation it is necessary to have two adjacent strips of sown, close-drilled or sod crops, payment will be made for the entire field.

No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the practice for contouring intertilled crops.

- (a) Contour stripcropping.

\$2.00 per acre.

- (b) Stripcropping not on the contour.

\$0.70 per acre.

14. Contouring Intertilled Crops. Contour farming of intertilled crops, provided the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of winter cover crop is obtained. This practice should not be used on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent. No credit will be given for the practice for any acreage qualifying under the contour stripcropping practice.

\$1.50 per acre.

15. Contour Seeding. Contour seeding by drilling of small grain crops, sorghums, millet, or soybeans. This practice should not be used on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the contour stripcropping practice.

\$0.50 per acre.

16. Contour Orchard Planting. Planting fruit trees on the contour where it is necessary to prevent erosion.
\$1.00 per acre.
17. Dams for Erosion Control. Construction of concrete or masonry check dams for control of erosion, leaching, and seepage of farm land. The dams must be constructed in a durable and workmanlike manner and must have a sufficiently large weir and a spillway adequate to carry the expected overflow from the drainage area.
\$0.35 per cu. ft.
18. Permanent Sod Waterways. Establishing a permanent sod waterway in cultivated orchards or on any cropland where a permanent vegetative cover is necessary in a waterway channel or terrace outlet. The channel of the waterway must be sufficiently wide to carry the run-off from the drainage area and must average at least 10 feet in width. The channel must contain perennial grasses and a good vegetative growth must be obtained.
\$0.75 per 100 lin. ft.
19. Waterway Dams. Construction of a dam of stakes, sod, brush, or rock in a waterway or gully.
\$0.50 per dam.
20. Rip-Rapping. Construction of rip-rap of rock or willow mats along water courses for the control of erosion of farmland.
\$0.50 per sq. yd. of exposed surface.

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Payment will not be made for tree planting, maintenance, or improvement if more than 50 of the trees per acre are white pines unless currant and gooseberry bushes are removed from among the trees and throughout a protective border sufficiently wide to prevent blister rust infection.

21. Tree Planting.

- (a) Planting and cultivating trees for forest purposes in accordance with good tree culture and wild life management if the trees are protected from fire and grazing.
\$1.00 per 100 trees.
- (b) Planting and cultivating trees for wind break in accordance with good tree culture and wild life management if the trees are protected from fire and grazing.
\$2.00 per 100 trees.

21. Tree Planting. (Cont'd)

- (c) Planting for forest purposes at least 350 trees per acre (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife interplanted with not less than 800 tree nuts (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, and acorns). The trees and nuts must be evenly distributed. The area planted must be protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife management practices.

\$7.50 per acre.

- (d) Planting for forest purposes at least 2,000 nuts per acre (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, and acorns). The plantings must be made in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife management practices and protected from fire and grazing. A good stand of at least 650 trees well distributed over the area must be established.

\$7.50 per acre.

22. Tree Maintenance. Maintaining a good stand of at least 300 forest trees per acre or a mixture of at least 300 trees and shrubs, suitable for wildlife and planted between July 1, 1938, and July 1, 1943, by cultivating sufficiently to control other vegetation, protection from fire and livestock, and replanting if necessary. Payment will not be made for this practice in the case of trees for which payment is made for planting under the 1943 program.

\$3.00 per acre.

23. Timber Improvement. Improving a stand of forest trees by cutting weed trees and thinning or pruning other trees, so as to leave at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 6 inches, or at least 200 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 2 inches, well distributed over each area of woodland, provided: (1) a tree growth is not injured by grazing and the area is adequately protected against fire; (2) approved wildlife management practices are carried out. Payment will not be made for this practice on an acreage planted to trees since July 1, 1938, nor on an acreage of old timber stands on which credit has been given for improving a stand of forest trees under an agricultural conservation program during any of the 5 years prior to 1943. Prior approval must be obtained from the county committee.

\$3.00 per acre.

24. Weed Control. With prior approval of the county committee, eradication or effective control of seriously infested plots of the following perennial noxious weeds: Canadian thistle, Johnson grass, and bindweed. Payment for this practice may be approved only on farms where approved weed control measures are being carried out on all adjacent infested farms and contiguous land, where the infestation is limited to a single farm, or where the county committee determines that there is no likelihood of reinfestation from adjacent or contiguous land.
- (a) By use of sodium chlorate or other chemicals.
\$0.10 per pound.
 - (b) By clean tillage or mechanical burning.
\$10.00 per acre.
25. Harvesting Hayseed. Harvesting for seed an acreage of alfalfa, red clover, alsike, white clover, orchard grass, brome grass, crested wheat grass, Western wheat grass, sweet clover, lespedeza, timothy, redtop, or bluegrass. Credit will not be given for more than 6 acres per farm.
\$3.50 per acre.
26. Home Gardens. Growing a well managed and adequate home garden for a tenant, landlord, or sharecropper family on a farm, applicable only in the following counties: Adams, Athens, Belmont, Brown, Carroll, Clermont, Coshocton, Gallia, Guernsey, Harrison, Highland, Hocking, Jefferson, Jackson, Lawrence, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, Perry, Pike, Ross, Scioto, Tuscarawas, Vinton, and Washington. Payment will not be made to a landlord, tenant, or sharecropper for growing more than one garden on a farm.
\$3.00 per garden.
27. Apple Tree Removal. Upon prior approval of the county committee, removal of diseased apple trees, the major portion of whose fruit is of inferior quality. Payment will be made only for the removal of live permanent trees and not for the removal of filler or semi-permanent trees. No payment will be made for trees less than 5 inches in diameter. Not more than \$15 per acre may be earned under this practice.
- (a) For trees 5 to 12 inches in diameter.
\$0.30 per tree.
 - (b) For trees over 12 inches, but not over 20 inches in diameter.
\$0.50 per tree.
 - (c) For trees over 20 inches in diameter.
\$0.75 per tree.

Issued November 30, 1942

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
North Central Division

PRODUCTION PRACTICES

SOUTH DAKOTA

1943 Farm Program

The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may designate those practices which will be approved for payment in the county in order that the soil-building allowance will be used most effectively to bring about added conservation and to secure the carrying out of soil-building practices most needed on farms in the county. The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may specify for any group of farms in the county a proportion of the soil-building allowance which may be earned only by carrying out designated soil-building practices which are most needed and are not routine. The county committee may require prior approval of any of the following practices.

1. Fertilizers. Application of the following fertilizers when such materials are applied (1) to old stands of biennial and perennial legumes, perennial grasses, or permanent pasture, provided the acreage on which such applications are made is not devoted to or cultivated for any other crop during the program year; (2) to new seedings of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, annual rye grass, or permanent pasture, except that only one-half credit will be given if wheat is used as a nurse crop; (3) to green manure crops in orchards; and (4) to gardens used solely for home use.

(a) 100 pounds of available P_2O_5 .

\$5.50

(b) 100 pounds of available K_2O .

\$4.20

(c) 100 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate.

\$1.10

2. Liming Materials. Application of the following materials:

(a) One ton of ground limestone containing calcium and magnesium carbonate equivalent to not less than 80 percent of calcium carbonate. 90 percent of the ground limestone must pass through an 8-mesh sieve. If the ground limestone will not qualify with respect to either fineness or calcium carbonate content, or both, the county committee must require a correspondingly greater amount of material.

\$2.00 per ton.

(b) One ton of hydrated lime.

\$4.00 per ton.

3. Special Grasses. (Applicable in semi-arid area)

- (a) Crested wheat grass, slender wheat grass, Western wheat grass, mixtures of any of these grasses, or mixtures of any of these grasses with buffalo grass, bluestem, or gramma grass.

\$3.00 per acre.

- (b) Buffalo grass, bluestem, or gramma grass.

\$4.00 per acre.

4. Partial Seedings. Reseeding depleted pasture land.

- (a) Seedings consisting solely of sweet clover, timothy, or redtop, or a mixture of such crops.

\$0.10 per pound.

- (b) Seedings consisting of adapted pasture grasses, perennial or biennial legumes (except biennial sweet clover), or approved pasture mixtures.

\$0.25 per pound.

5. Mowing. Mowing weeds on noncrop open pasture land a sufficient number of times during the growing season to prevent seed formation and improve the stand of grasses or legumes and by carrying out such other pasture improvement practices as the county committee may require. No hay or seed crop may be taken from the acreage.

\$0.75 per acre.

6. Renovation of Perennial Grasses or Legumes. By disking or springtoothing at such periods and in such a manner as to insure a thicker stand and better growth of the grasses or legumes. This operation should leave the soil in a suitable condition for partial reseeding if necessary.

\$0.75 per acre.

7. Dams for Livestock Water or Erosion Control. Construction of earthen, concrete, or masonry dams and reservoirs, including enlargement of inadequate earthen structures. Earthen dams to be used for livestock water must be staked out for prior approval by the county committee before starting construction of the dam. Such a dam must then be constructed with minimum slopes of 3 to 1 on the upstream side and 2 to 1 on the downstream side and must have a crown width of 1 foot for every foot in height of fill, but not exceeding 10 feet. Dams 10 feet or less in height must have a minimum free board of 3 feet. Dams over 10 feet in height must have a minimum free board of 4 feet. Spillways must be of sufficient width to carry the expected overflow for the drainage area.

Fills for the repair of broken dams constructed under previous programs should not be approved for payment in 1942. However, the county committees may require that such dams be repaired before other practices are approved for payment.

Masonry dams must be constructed in a durable and workmanlike manner and must have a sufficiently large weir and a spillway adequate to carry the expected overflow from the drainage area.

- (a) For earth or other material moved for each development: Not in excess of 2,000 cubic yards. \$0.15 per cubic yard.

In excess of 2,000 cubic yards. \$0.10 per cubic yard.

- (b) For concrete or masonry used in the development: \$6.00 per cubic yard.

8. Deferred Grazing. Natural reseeding of noncrop open pasture normally grazed during the grazing season by withholding 25 percent of the noncrop open pasture on the farm from grazing for the period May 15, 1943, to September 30, 1943. The area to be kept free from grazing must be fenced and the fence maintained sufficiently to prevent the entry of livestock. The remaining noncrop open pasture on the farm must not be pastured to such an extent as will decrease the stand of grass or injure the forage, tree growth, or watershed. If, however, the county committee determines that 5 percent or more of the total acreage of grazing land has been injured by overgrazing in 1943, payment for this practice shall be reduced by 5 percent for each 1 percent of the total grazing area which is overgrazed in 1943.

This practice shall not be approved on grassland which is included within the same boundary with cropland. An area which does not have an available supply of stock water will not be considered normal grazing land. This practice shall not be approved on an area deferred in 1942 unless nongrazing of such area again in 1943 would be of material benefit.

This practice shall not be approved for any operator unless he has sufficient livestock to be considered a bona fide livestock operator. If any hay is cut within the boundaries of the deferred area, there will be deducted from the deferred area all the land in each 40-acre tract (measured by legal description) on which hay is cut. The operator must submit to the county committee in writing the designation of the nongrazing area before starting the practice.

The rate of payment will be 50 percent of the soil-building allowance computed with respect to noncrop open pasture, except that if grazing is deferred on less than 25 percent of the noncrop open pasture, a proportionate payment will be made.

9. Limited Grazing. (Applicable only in sandy areas of the counties of Bennett, Fall River, Gregory, Shannon, Todd, and Tripp) Natural reseeding by limited grazing, for limiting the number of livestock on the grazed portion of the pasture during the 1943 grazing season to the extent that at least 25 percent of the grass maturing seed remains at the end of the grazing season. Check plots not less than one rod square must be constructed by June 1, 1943, in such a manner as will prevent the entry of all livestock. At least two plots per unit must be constructed, with a minimum requirement of one plot for each one thousand acres in the unit to be summer grazed.

Rate of payment will be 25 percent of the soil-building allowance computed with respect to noncrop open pasture, provided that if grazing is deferred on less than 25 percent of the pasture land, a proportionate payment will be made.

This practice will not be approved on any unit upon which the county committee deems it possible and practical to earn the noncrop open pasture allowance by one or more of the regular practices outlined in this bulletin.

10. Development of Springs. (Applicable in semi-arid area) With prior approval of the county committee, development of springs or seeps by excavation at the source, and making a supply of water available for livestock, provided: (1) that the source is protected from trampling and at least 20 cubic feet of available water storage is provided, and (2) that the total cost of the development is not less than \$20.00. The minimum payment for a single development under this practice shall be \$20.00 and the maximum payment shall be \$200.00. (This practice is applicable only where it contributes to a better distribution of livestock grazing). No payment will be made under this practice for any storage for which payment is made under the practice for dams for livestock water.

(a) Soil or gravel. \$0.30 per cubic foot.

(b) Rock formation. \$0.50 per cubic foot.

11. Wells. (Applicable in semi-arid area). With prior approval of the county committee, drilling or digging wells, or deepening by drilling or digging wells which have failed to furnish sufficient water for livestock; provided: (1) a windmill or power plant is installed, except where an adequate flow is obtained without mechanical means; (2) the water is conveyed to a tank or storage reservoir; (3) the well is not developed at or for the use of ranch or farm headquarters. The operator must provide a well-driller's statement showing the depth of the well and dimensions of the casing. The farmer fieldman must give final approval of all well sites and water developments.

(a) Wells (except artesian) with casings not less than 4 inches in diameter. \$2.00 per foot.

(b) Wells with casings less than 4 inches in diameter, or artesian wells. \$1.00 per foot.

12. Fireguards. (Applicable in semi-arid area). With prior approval of the county committee, establishment on noncrop open pasture of fireguards not less than 10 feet in width by plowing furrows or otherwise exposing the mineral soil. Plowing not less than 2 furrows on each side of a strip not less than 20 feet wide from which inflammable vegetation is removed will also qualify. Payment will not be made if any fireguard is used in connection with controlled burning.

\$0.10 per 100 linear feet.

13. Green Manure Crops. Disking, plowing under, or sub-surface tilling of a good stand and a good growth of the following crops:

(a) Alfalfa, alsike clover, red clover, soybeans and sweet clover. \$3.00 per acre.

(b) 1942 fall seedings of winter rye, provided such small grain is not harvested for hay or grain. \$3.00 per acre.

If the land is subject to erosion, the green manure crop should be followed by a winter cover crop.

14. Winter Cover Crops. Establishing or maintaining a cover crop through the winter by seeding winter rye after a 1942 intertilled crop or 1942 war crop. The cover crop shall be seeded early enough to obtain protective cover. No credit will be given for this practice if credit is received under the green manure practice or the go-down practice. The winter cover crop must not be pastured in the fall.

\$1.50 per acre.

15. Go-Down Crops. Go-down crops, provided a good vegetative growth adequate to protect the soil from wind and water erosion and suitable to provide food and cover for wildlife is obtained. The crop may not be pastured or harvested for hay, grain, or seed.

(a) Sudan grass, millet, sweet sorghums, spring seeded rye, or mixtures of any of these crops; or in commercial orchards go-down crops of oats, barley, rye, annual rye grass, wheat mixtures, or wheat on non-wheat allotment farms.

\$1.50 per acre.

(b) Winter rye seeded in the fall of 1942 at the normal rate of seeding for grain.

\$3.00 per acre.

16. Standard Terraces. Construction of standard terraces for which proper outlets are provided. The terraces should be constructed to conform with specifications for standard terraces for the area as recommended by the Soil Conservation Service.

\$1.00 per 100 linear feet.

17. Spreader Ditches. (Applicable in semi-arid area). Construction of ditching for the diversion and spreading of flood water on cropland, pasture land, or hay land. The gradient of the ditches must be such that there will be no erosion hazards.

\$0.07 per cubic yard of material removed.

18. Stripcropping. Growing alternate strips of intertilled crops or fallow with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, provided: (1) the strips are approximately the same width; (2) the strips are not less than 3 rods nor more than 20 rods in width; and (3) the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of winter cover crop is obtained. When in the normal course of crop rotation it is necessary to have two adjacent strips of sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, payment will be made for the entire field.

No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the practice for contouring intertilled crops.

(a) Contour stripcropping.

\$2.00 per acre.

(b) Stripcropping not on the contour.

\$0.70 per acre.

19. Contouring Intertilled Crops. Contour farming of intertilled crops, provided the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of winter cover crop is obtained. This practice should not be used on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent. No credit will be given for the practice for any acreage qualifying under the contour stripcropping practice.

\$1.50 per acre.

20. Contour Seeding. Contour seeding by drilling of small grain crops, sorghums, millet, or soybeans. This practice should not be used on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the contour stripcropping practice.

\$0.50 per acre.

21. Contour Listing. Solid contour listing on cropland (except when carried out on protected summer fallowed acreage or as a part of a seeding operation).

\$0.50 per acre.

22. Contouring Pastures. Construction of contour furrows on noncrop open pasture land. Payment will be made only if (1) the area contoured has an average slope not in excess of 8 percent; (2) the contour furrows are dammed sufficiently to prevent gullyng; (3) the distance between the furrows does not exceed 25 feet with the furrows proportionately closer together on the degree of slope increased. Each furrow will be considered to occupy an area not in excess of one-half rod in width.

\$0.50 per acre.

23. Pit Cultivation. (Applicable in semi-arid area). Pits shall be at least 4 inches in depth below the surface of the soil and constructed so that the surface of the pits covers at least 25 percent of the ground surface. (No credit will be given for this practice when carried out on protected summer fallowed acreage or as a part of a seeding operation.)

\$0.25 per acre.

24. Listing for Erosion Control. (Applicable in semi-arid area). Listing unprotected cropland at right angles to the prevailing winds. (No credit will be given for this practice when carried out on protected summer fallowed acreage or as a part of a seeding practice.)

\$0.35 per acre.

25. Dams for Erosion Control. Construction of concrete or masonry check dams for control of erosion, leaching, and seepage of farm land. The dams must be constructed in a durable and workmanlike manner and must have a sufficiently large weir and a spillway adequate to carry the expected overflow from the drainage area.

\$0.35 per cubic foot.

26. Protective Cover. (Applicable in semi-arid area). Leaving on the land as a protection against wind erosion the stalks of sorghums (including broom corn) and Sudan grass where it is determined by the county committee that such cover is necessary as a protection against wind erosion and the operator plans to leave such cover on the land until the spring of 1944.

\$0.35 per acre.

27. Protected Summer Fallow. Protecting summer fallowed acreage from wind and water erosion by contour listing, pit cultivation, contour cultivation with a shovel type implement, cultivation with a rod weeder, or incorporating stubble and straw into the surface soil. No credit will be given for this practice, for any acreage qualifying under the practice for contour stripcropping.

\$1.00 per acre.

28. Permanent Sod Waterways. Establishing a permanent sod waterway in cultivated orchards or on any cropland where a permanent vegetative cover is necessary in a waterway channel or terrace outlet. The channel of the waterway must be sufficiently wide to carry the run-off from the drainage area and must average at least 10 feet in width. The channel must contain perennial grasses and a good vegetative growth must be obtained.

(a) For waterways with average width not in excess of 20 feet.
\$0.75 per 100 linear feet.

(b) For waterways with average width in excess of 20 feet.
\$1.00 per 100 linear feet.

29. Waterway Dams. Construction of a dam of stakes, wire, sod, brush, or rock in a waterway or gully.
\$0.50 per dam.

30. Rip-Rapping. Construction of rip-rap of rock or willow mats along water courses for the control of erosion of farmland.
\$1.50 per cubic yard of material.

31. Tree Planting.

(a) Planting 650 trees per acre for forest purposes (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) or 300 trees per acre for windbreak, if the trees and shrubs are protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife management practices.
\$7.50 per acre.

(b) Planting for forest purposes at least 350 trees per acre (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) interplanted with not less than 800 tree nuts (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, and acorns). The trees and nuts must be evenly distributed. The area planted must be protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife management practices.
\$7.50 per acre.

(c) Planting for forest purposes at least 2,000 nuts per acre (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, and acorns). The plantings must be made in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife management practices and protected from fire and grazing. A good stand of at least 650 trees well distributed over the area must be established.
\$7.50 per acre.

32. Tree Maintenance. Maintaining a good stand of at least 300 forest trees per acre or a mixture of at least 300 trees and shrubs, suitable for wildlife and planted between July 1, 1938, and July 1, 1943, by cultivating sufficiently to control other vegetation, protection from fire and livestock, and replanting if necessary. Payment will not be made for this practice in the case of trees for which payment is made for planting under the 1943 program.
\$3.00 per acre.

33. Timber Improvement. Improving a stand of forest trees by cutting weed trees and thinning or pruning other trees, so as to leave at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 8 inches, or at least 200 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 2 inches, well distributed over each area of woodland, provided: (1) a tree growth is not injured by grazing and the area is adequately protected against fire; (2) approved wildlife management practices are carried out. Payment will not be made for this practice on an acreage planted to trees since July 1, 1938, nor on an acreage of old timber stands on which credit has been given for improving a stand of forest trees under an agricultural conservation program during any of the five years prior to 1943.

\$3.00 per acre.

34. Weed Control. With prior approval of the county committee, eradication or effective control of seriously infested plots of the following perennial noxious weeds: Canada thistle, creeping jenny, and leafy spurge. Payment for this practice may be approved only on farms where approved weed control measures are being carried out on all adjacent infested farms and contiguous land, where the infestation is limited to a single farm, or where the county committee determines that there is no likelihood of reinfestation from adjacent or contiguous land.

(a) By use of sodium chlorate or other chemicals.

\$0.10 per pound.

(b) By clean tillage or mechanical burning.

\$10.00 per acre.

35. Harvesting Hayseed. Harvesting for seed an acreage of alfalfa, red clover, alsike, white clover, orchard grass, brome grass, crested wheat grass, Western wheat grass, sweet clover, lespedeza, timothy, redtop, or bluegrass. Credit will not be given for more than 6 acres per farm.

\$3.50 per acre.

36. Deep Subsoiling Cropland.

(a) Spacing between furrows not in excess of 4 feet.

\$0.75 per acre.

(b) Spacing between furrows in excess of 4 feet, but not in excess of 7 feet.

\$0.50 per acre.

(c) Spacing between furrows in excess of 7 feet, but not in excess of 10 feet.

\$0.35 per acre.

37. Grasshopper Control. (Applicable in semi-arid area). Tillage for grasshopper control and water conservation. Cultivation of cropland, roadsides, and headlands, from December 1, 1942, to April 1, 1943, and from September 1, 1943, to the close of the program year. Any implement which has been proved by farmer experience in the county to be effective may be used. No credit will be given for any of the usual tillage practices performed in connection with growing a crop or protecting an acreage qualifying for payment under the summer fallow practice.

\$0.60 per acre.

38. Storage of Silage. (Applicable in semi-arid area). Storing of silage from the previous crop year in an approved silo.

\$1.00 per ton.

39. Feed Carryover. (Applicable in semi-arid area). Maintaining a supply of hay from the 1942 crop year, provided the forage is adequately protected from the weather. Legume hay must be further protected by a temporary cover.

(a) \$1.00 per ton for legume hay.

(b) \$0.50 per ton for other hay.

40. Reorganization of Farm Irrigation Systems. With prior approval of the county committee, reorganization of the farm irrigation system in accordance with a written plan.

\$0.04 per cubic yard of earth removed in the construction or relocation of permanent laterals, dykes, or borders, or cut and fill in leveling irrigated cropland.

POOLING OF SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCES

The following soil-building practices may be pooled in accordance with instructions set forth in NCR-701:

Practice No. 7, Dams for Livestock Water or Erosion Control, when the dams are used as erosion control dams.

Practice No. 17, Spreader Ditches.

Practice No. 25, Dams for Erosion Control.

Practice No. 34, Weed Control.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
North Central Division

PRODUCTION PRACTICES

WISCONSIN

1943 Farm Program



The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may designate those practices which will be approved for payment in the county in order that the soil-building allowance will be used most effectively to bring about added conservation and to secure the carrying out of soil-building practices most needed on farms in the county. The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may specify for any group of farms in the county a proportion of the soil-building allowance which may be earned only by carrying out designated soil-building practices which are most needed and are not routine.

1. Fertilizers. Application of the following fertilizers when such materials are applied (1) to old stands of biennial and perennial legumes, perennial grasses, or permanent pasture, provided the acreage on which such applications are made is not devoted to or cultivated for any other crop during the program year; (2) to new seedings of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, or permanent pasture, except that only one-half credit will be given if wheat is used as a nurse crop (no credit will be given for materials furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency applied to a seeding if wheat is used as a nurse crop); (3) to green manure crops in orchards; and (4) to gardens used solely for home use.

(a) 100 pounds of available $P_{2}O_{5}$.

\$5.50.

(b) 100 pounds of available $K_{2}O$.

\$4.20.

(c) 100 pounds of basic slag, rock, or colloidal phosphate.

\$0.65.

(d) 100 pounds of 0-20-0 fertilizer.

\$1.10.

(e) 100 pounds of 0-18-0 fertilizer.

\$1.00.

(f) 100 pounds of 0-14-14 mixed fertilizer.

\$1.50.

1. Fertilizers (Cont'd)

- (g) 100 pounds of 0-14-7 mixed fertilizer. \$1.30.
- (h) 100 pounds of 0-12-12 mixed fertilizer. \$1.40.
- (i) 100 pounds of 0-16-8 mixed fertilizer. \$1.45.
- (j) 100 pounds of 0-20-10 mixed fertilizer. \$1.75.
- (k) 100 pounds of 0-9-27 mixed fertilizer. \$1.85.
- (l) 100 pounds of 0-20-20 mixed fertilizer. \$2.20.
- (m) 100 pounds of 0-12-36 mixed fertilizer. \$2.40.
- (n) 100 pounds of 2-12-6 mixed fertilizer. \$1.15.
- (o) 100 pounds of 3-12-12 mixed fertilizer. \$1.40.
- (p) 100 pounds of 3-9-18 mixed fertilizer. \$1.50.
- (q) 100 pounds of 3-18-9 mixed fertilizer. \$1.60.
- (r) 100 pounds of 4-10-6 mixed fertilizer. \$1.05.
- (s) 100 pounds of 4-12-4 mixed fertilizer. \$1.10.
- (t) 100 pounds of 4-24-12 mixed fertilizer. \$2.05.
- (u) 100 pounds of 10-6-4 mixed fertilizer. \$0.75.
- (v) 100 pounds of 3-8-7 on gardens and
small fruit planted for home use. \$1.00.
- (w) 100 pounds of 0-19-0 fertilizer. \$1.05.

2. Liming Materials.

- (a) 1 ton of ground limestone containing calcium and magnesium carbonate equivalent to not less than 80 percent of calcium carbonate.
90 percent of the ground limestone must pass through an 8-mesh sieve. If the ground limestone will not qualify with respect to either fineness or calcium carbonate content, or both, the county committee must require a correspondingly greater amount of material.

In the following counties:

Grant	Lafayette
Green	Iowa

\$1.20 per ton.

In Outagamie and Ozaukee Counties.

\$1.30 per ton.

In the following counties:

Buffalo	Vernon
Dane	Waupaca
Rock	Winnebago

\$1.40 per ton.

In the following counties:

Crawford	Jefferson
Dodge	Manitowoc
Fond du Lac	Pepin
Green Lake	Washington

\$1.50 per ton.

In the following counties:

Columbia
La Crosse
Monroe
Waukesha

\$1.60 per ton.

In the following counties:

Brown	Sauk
Door	Shawano
Kewaunee	Trempealeau
Milwaukee	Walworth
Richland	Waushara

\$1.70 per ton.

In Sheboygan, Juneau and Pierce Counties.

\$1.80 per ton.

2. Liming Materials (cont'd)

In the following counties:

Dunn	Marquette
Eau Claire	Racine
Kenosha	St. Croix
Marinette	

\$1.90 per ton.

In Calumet and Portage Counties.

\$2.00 per ton.

In Jackson and Oconto Counties.

\$2.20 per ton.

In Polk County.

\$2.30 per ton.

In Adams and Chippewa Counties.

\$2.40 per ton.

In Wood County.

\$2.50 per ton.

In Barron, Clark, Marathon and Rusk Counties.

\$2.60 per ton.

In the following counties:

Florence	Oneida
Forest	Taylor
Lincoln	

\$2.70 per ton.

In the following counties:

Ashland	Sawyer
Iron	Washburn
Price	

\$2.80 per ton.

In Langlade County.

\$2.90 per ton.

In Bayfield, Burnett and Vilas County

\$3.10 per ton.

In Douglas County.

\$3.20 per ton.

2. Liming Materials (Cont'd)

- (b) 1 ton of calcium carbide refuse lime containing at least 85 percent calcium carbonate and testing not more than 35 percent moisture at shipping point -- a correspondingly greater amount of material must be required if the material does not meet the specifications.

In the following counties:

Ashland	Clark	Langlade	Rusk
Burnett	Douglas	Marathon	Sawyer
Barron	Florence	Oneida	Taylor
Bayfield	Forest	Polk	Vilas
Chippewa	Iron	Price	Washburn

\$2.20 per ton.

In all other counties.

\$2.00 per ton.

- (c) 1 cubic yard of marl.

In the following counties:

Buffalo	Outagamie
Dane	Ozaukee
Grant	Rock
Green	Vernon
Iowa	Waupaca
Lafayette	

\$0.70 per cubic yard.

In the following counties:

Columbia	La Crosse
Crawford	Manitowoc
Dodge	Monroe
Fond du Lac	Pepin
Green Lake	Portage
Jefferson	Washington

\$0.80 per cubic yard.

In the following counties:

Adams	Juneau	Pierce	St. Croix
Brown	Kenosha	Racine	Trempealeau
Calumet	Kewaunee	Richland	Walworth
Door	Marinette	Sauk	Waukesha
Dunn	Marquette	Shawano	Waushara
Eau Claire	Milwaukee	Sheboygan	

\$0.90 per cubic yard.

In Burnett and Douglas counties.

\$1.70 per cubic yard.

In all other counties.

\$1.00 per cubic yard.

2. Liming Materials (Cont'd)

(d) 1 cubic yard paper mill refuse lime.

In the following counties:

Brown
Calumet
Door
Dunn
Eau Claire

Juneau
Kewaunee
Marinette
Marquette
Pierce

Shawano
Sheboygan
St. Croix
Trempealeau
Waushara

\$0.90 per cubic yard.

In the following counties:

Adams
Ashland
Barron
Bayfield
Burnett
Douglas
Chippewa
Clark
Florence

Forest
Iron
Jackson
Langlade
Lincoln
Marathon
Oconto
Oneida

Polk
Portage
Price
Rusk
Sawyer
Taylor
Vilas
Wood

\$1.10 per cubic yard.

In all other counties.

\$1.00 per cubic yard.

(e) 1 cubic yard of water softening process lime.

In the following counties:

Brown
Buffalo
Columbia
Crawford
Dane
Dodge
Door
Dunn
Eau Claire

Fond du Lac
Grant
Green
Green Lake
Iowa
Jefferson
Juneau
Kenosha
Kewaunee

La Crosse
Lafayette
Manitowoc
Marinette
Marquette
Milwaukee
Monroe
Outagamie
Ozaukee

Pepin
Price
Racine
Richland
Rock
St. Croix
Sauk
Shawano
Sheboygan

Trempealeau
Vernon
Walworth
Washington
Waukesha
Waupaca
Waushara
Winnebago

\$0.90 per cubic yard.

In all other counties.

\$1.00 per cubic yard.

2. Liming Materials (cont'd)

(f) 1 cubic yard of calcareous clay.

In the following counties:

Brown	Fond du Lac	Kewaunee	Ozaukee	Trempealeau
Buffalo	Grant	La Crosse	Pepin	Vernon
Columbia	Green	Lafayette	Pierce	Walworth
Crawford	Green Lake	Manitowoc	Richland	Washington
Dane	Iowa	Milwaukee	Rock	Waukesha
Dodge	Jefferson	Monroe	Sauk	Waupaca
Door	Juneau	Outagamie	Shawano	Waushara
Sheboygan				Winnebago

\$0.40 per cubic yard

In all other counties.

\$0.50 per cubic yard

(g) 1 ton of by-product of lead mines of which 80 percent will pass through an 8-mesh sieve.

In Grant, Iowa and Lafayette counties.

\$0.80 per ton

In all other counties.

\$1.00 per ton.

(h) 1 cubic yard of commercial wood ashes.

In Grant, Green, Iowa and Lafayette Counties.

\$0.60 per cubic yard.

In Buffalo, Dane, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Rock, Vernon, Waupaca, and Winnebago Counties.

\$0.70 per cubic yard.

In the following counties:

Columbia	La Crosse
Crawford	Manitowoc
Dodge	Monroe
Fond du Lac	Pepin
Green Lake	Waukesha
Jefferson	Washington

\$0.80 per cubic yard.

In the following counties:

Brown	Richland
Door	Sauk
Juneau	Shawano
Kewaunee	Sheboygan
Milwaukee	Trempealeau
Pierce	Walworth
	Waushara

\$0.90 per cubic yard.

2. Liming Materials (cont'd)

In the following counties:

Calumet	Marquette	
Dunn	Portage	
Eau Claire	Racine	
Kenosha	St. Croix	
Marinette		\$1.00 per cubic yard.

In Jackson, Oconto, and Polk Counties. \$1.10 per cubic yard.

In Adams, Chippewa and Wood Counties. \$1.20 per cubic yard.

In Barron, Clark, Florence, Forest, Lincoln,
Marathon, Oneida, Rusk and Taylor Counties. \$1.30 per cubic yard.

In Ashland, Iron, Price, Sawyer and Washburn Counties. \$1.40 per cubic yard.

In Langlade County. \$1.50 per cubic yard.

In Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas and Vilas Counties. \$1.60 per cubic yard.

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|--|--|
| (i) <u>1 cubic yard of sugar beet refuse lime.</u> | \$1.00 per cubic yard in all counties. |
| (j) <u>1 ton of hydrated lime.</u> | \$4.00 per ton in all counties. |
| (k) <u>1 ton of egg shells.</u> | \$1.40 per ton in all counties. |
| (l) <u>1 ton of commercial burnt lime.</u> | \$1.70 per ton in all counties. |
| (m) <u>1 ton of burnt lime waste.</u> | \$1.00 per ton in all counties. |

3. Mulching Materials. Application in commercial orchards, on commercial vegetable land, in vineyards, on potato land, or on strawberries, of one ton, air-dry weight, of straw or equivalent mulching materials, excluding barnyard, stockyard, or stable manure.

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| (a) In Sheboygan, Washington, Ozaukee, Waukesha, Walworth,
Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha Counties. | \$6.00 per ton. |
| (b) In Fond du Lac, Dodge, Dane, Jefferson, Green and Rock Counties. | \$5.00 per ton. |
| (c) In all other counties. | \$4.00 per ton. |

4. Partial Seedings. Reseeding depleted pasture land.
 - (a) Seedings consisting solely of timothy, red top, sweet clover, or a mixture of such crops.
\$0.10 per pound.
 - (b) Seedings consisting of adapted pasture grasses, perennial or biennial legumes, except sweet clover, or approved pasture mixtures.
\$0.25 per pound.
5. Mowing. Mowing weeds on noncrop open pasture land a sufficient number of times during the growing season to prevent seed formation and improve the stand of grasses or legumes and by carrying out such other pasture improvement practices as the county committee may require. No hay or seed crop may be taken from the acreage.
\$0.75 per acre.
6. Renovation of Perennial Grasses or Legumes. By disking or springtoothing at such periods and in such a manner as to insure a thicker stand and a better growth of the grasses or legumes. This operation should leave the soil in a suitable condition for partial reseeding if necessary.
\$1.00 per acre.
7. Green Manure Crops. Disking or plowing under a good stand and a good growth of the following crops:
 - (a) Alfalfa, alsike clover, red clover, sweet clover, Canadian field peas, cow peas, soybeans, winter vetch, or mixtures of any of these crops.
\$3.00 per acre.
 - (b) 1942 fall seedings of winter rye, winter barley, or winter speltz, provided such small grain is not harvested for hay or grain.
\$3.00 per acre.

If the land is subject to erosion, the green manure crop should be followed by a winter cover crop.
8. Green Manure Spring Seedings. Spring seeded green manure crops of oats, barley, rye, Sudan grass, millet, buckwheat, sweet sorghums, or mixtures of any of these crops. A good growth must be obtained and not pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. It must be incorporated into the soil by plowing or disking before grain formation. Where the land is subject to erosion, it must be followed by a winter cover crop.
\$1.50 per acre.
9. Winter Cover Crops. Establishing or maintaining a cover crop through the winter by seeding winter legumes or fall seeded rye after a 1942 intertilled crop, a war crop, or one of the green manure crops. The cover crop shall be seeded early enough to obtain a protective cover. No credit will be given for this practice if credit is received under the green manure or go-down practices. The winter cover crop must not be pastured in the fall.
\$1.50 per acre.

10. Go-Down Crops. Go-down crops of Sudan grass, millet, buckwheat, sweet sorghums, and mixtures of any of these crops; or in commercial orchards go-down crops of oats, barley, rye, wheat mixtures, or wheat on non-wheat allotment farms. A good vegetative growth adequate to protect the soil from wind and water erosion and suitable to provide food and cover for wildlife must be obtained. The crop may not be pastured or harvested for hay, grain, seed, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land.
- \$1.50 per acre.
11. Standard Terraces. Construction of standard terraces for which proper outlets are provided. The terraces should be constructed to conform with specifications for standard terraces for the area as recommended by the Soil Conservation Service.
- \$1.00 per 100 lin. ft.
12. Stripcropping. Growing alternate strips of intertilled crops with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, provided: (1) the strips are approximately the same width; (2) the strips are not less than 3 rods nor more than 8 rods in width; and (3) the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of winter cover crop is obtained. When in the normal course of crop rotation it is necessary to have two adjacent strips of sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, payment will be made for the entire field.
- No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the practice for contouring intertilled crops.
- (a) Contour stripcropping. \$2.00 per acre.
- (b) Stripcropping not on the contour. \$0.70 per acre.
13. Contouring Intertilled Crops. Contour farming of intertilled crops, provided the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of winter cover crop is obtained. This practice should not be used on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent. No credit will be given for the practice for any acreage qualifying under the contour stripcropping practice.
- \$1.50 per acre.
14. Contour Seeding. Contour seeding by drilling of small grain crops, sorghums, millet, or soybeans. This practice should not be used on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the contour stripcropping practice.
- \$0.50 per acre.
15. Dams for Erosion Control. Construction of concrete or masonry check dams for control of erosion, leaching, and seepage of farm land. The dams must be constructed in a durable and workmanlike manner and must have a sufficiently large weir and a spillway adequate to carry the expected overflow from the drainage area.
- \$0.35 per cu. ft.

16. Permanent Sod Waterways. Establishing a permanent sod waterway on any cropland where a permanent vegetative cover is necessary in a waterway channel or terrace outlet, or in cultivated orchards. The channel of the waterway must be sufficiently wide to carry the run-off from the drainage area and must average at least 10 feet in width. The channel must contain perennial grasses and a good vegetative growth must be obtained.

(a) Establishment by seeding. \$0.75 per 100 lin. ft.

(b) Establishment of solid sodding. \$0.02 per sq. yd.

17. Waterway Dams. Construction of a dam of rock or sod in a waterway or gully.

\$0.50 per dam.

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Payment will not be made for tree planting, maintenance, or improvement if more than 50 of the trees per acre are white pines unless currant and gooseberry bushes are removed from among the trees and throughout a protective border sufficiently wide to prevent blister rust infection.

18. Tree Planting.

(a) Planting 900 trees per acre for forest purposes (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) or 300 trees per acre for windbreak, if the trees and shrubs are protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife management practices.

\$7.50 per acre.

(b) Planting for forest purposes at least 350 trees per acre (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) interplanted with not less than 800 tree nuts (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, and acorns). The trees and nuts must be evenly distributed. The area planted must be protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife management practices.

\$7.50 per acre.

(c) Planting for forest purposes at least 3,000 nuts per acre (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, and acorns). The plantings must be made in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife management practices and protected from fire and grazing. A good stand of at least 900 trees well distributed over the area must be established.

\$7.50 per acre.

19. Tree Maintenance. Maintaining a good stand of at least 300 forest trees per acre or a mixture of at least 300 trees and shrubs, suitable for wildlife and planted between July 1, 1938, and July 1, 1943, by cultivating sufficiently to control other vegetation, protection from fire and livestock, and replanting if necessary. Payment will not be made for this practice in the case of trees for which payment is made for planting under the 1943 program.

\$3.00 per acre.

20. Timber Improvement. With prior approval of the county committee, improving a stand of forest trees by cutting weed trees and thinning or pruning other trees, so as to leave at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 6 inches, or at least 200 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 2 inches, well distributed over each area of woodland, provided: (1) a tree growth is not injured by grazing and the area is adequately protected against fire; (2) approved wildlife management practices are carried out. Payment will not be made for this practice on an acreage planted to trees since July 1, 1938, nor on an acreage of old timber stands on which credit has been given for improving a stand of forest trees under an agricultural conservation program during any of the five years prior to 1943.

\$3.00 per acre.

21. Weed Control. With prior approval of the county committee, eradication or effective control of seriously infested plots of the following perennial noxious weeds: Canada thistle, creeping jenny, quack grass, leafy spurge, and ox-eye daisy. Payment for this practice may be approved only on farms where approved weed control measures are being carried out on all adjacent infested farms and contiguous land, where the infestation is limited to a single farm, or where the county committee determines that there is no likelihood of reinfestation from adjacent or contiguous land.

(a) By use of sodium chlorate or other chemicals.

\$0.10 per pound.

(b) By clean tillage or mechanical burning.

\$10.00 per acre.

22. Harvesting Hayseed. Harvesting for seed an acreage of alfalfa, red clover, alsike, white clover, orchard grass, bromegrass, crested wheat grass, Western wheat grass, sweet clover, timothy, redtop, bluegrass, or Reed's canary grass. Credit will not be given for more than 6 acres per farm.

\$3.50 per acre.

23. Farm Ditches. (Applicable outside out-over area). With prior approval of the county committee, constructing or reconstructing farm ditches (including lateral and lead ditches) for which proper outlets are provided. Payment will not be made with respect to any ditches unless the ditch has an average depth of at least 12 inches and an average width of 36 inches at the top, with a three to one side slope provided at the side of the ditch, and unless adequate provision is made for entrance of water into and out of the ditch.

\$0.07 per cu. yd. of material removed.

24. Sanding Cranberry Bogs. Applying sand free from stones or loam to a depth of at least one-half inch on fruiting cranberry bogs.

\$7.50 per acre.

CUT-OVER AREA PRACTICES

The cut-over area includes the following counties: Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Chippewa, Clark, Door, Douglas, Dunn, Eau Claire, Florence, Forest, Iron, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Marinette, Oconto, Oneida, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, Price, Rusk, St. Croix, Sawyer, Shawano, Taylor, Vilas, and Washburn.

25. Clearing Farm Land Now Unsited for Tillage, on Farms with Less Than 40 Acres of Cropland. All loose stones, stumps, underbrush, and forest tree growth must be removed and hummocks leveled. No credit will be given for clearing land which is now supporting a stand of merchantable timber. Prior approval by the county committee must be obtained in all cases. However, approval must not be given where it is clear that water erosion hazards will result or where the soils of the land to be cleared are not equal to or superior to the soils now under cultivation of the farm. Land on which it appears that it would be necessary to remove stones annually in large quantities should not receive the approval of the committee. Land which must be drained before being put into cultivation must not be approved unless the county committee is assured that adequate draining facilities will be provided by the farmer before the end of the program year.
- \$10.00 per acre.
26. Removal of Popple, Cedar, Scrub Oak, and Jack Pines from Noncrop Open Pasture Land and Wooded Pasture. Removal of these weed trees in pastures where the degree of infestation is such that the shade weakens and crowds out the natural grass cover. Fallen trees must be removed or burned and artificial reseeding must be carried out if needed. Prior approval must be given by the county committee. Approval must not be given where the performance of this practice is likely to produce soil erosion hazards. Payment for this practice shall not exceed \$25 per farm.
- \$5.00 per acre.
27. Improving Pastures. With prior approval of the county committee, improvement of noncrop open pasture land which the county committee determines will, when improved, be capable of carrying out at least one animal unit for each two acres during a pasture season of at least 4 months. Improvement shall include uprooting and removal of shrubs, leveling hummocks, carrying out an adequate system of mowing, and removing loose stones. Payment will not be made unless sufficient liming materials, fertilizer and seed, where needed, are applied to obtain a good stand.
- \$5.00 per acre.
28. Farm Ditches. Constructing farm ditches (including lateral and lead ditches) for which proper outlets are provided. Payment will not be made with respect to any ditch unless the ditch has an average depth of at least 12 inches and an average width of at least 36 inches at the top and adequate provision is made for the entrance of water into and out of the ditch. No credit will be allowed for a ditch constructed for the purpose of draining wasteland or noncropland. Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained before performing this practice.
- \$0.15 per rod.

29. Constructing Fences for the Protection of Farm Woodlots. With prior approval of the county committee, construction of a satisfactory fence that will constitute or complete a means of protecting a good timber stand from livestock.

\$1.00 per rod.

30. Home Gardens. Growing a well managed and adequate home garden for a tenant, landlord, or sharecropper family on a farm. Payment will not be made to a landlord, tenant, or sharecropper for growing more than one garden on a farm.

\$3.00 per garden.